The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,134—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7858	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 657-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassovich	3,042	6th Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDU	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2832	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2353	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.

THE FINEST LAXATIVE IN THE WORLD.

TWELVE ANNAS PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to :—MANAGER V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal. (B.)

CHRISTMAS, 1900.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY THROUGH STEAMER
SPECIAL SUPPLIES OF
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AND SPECIAL SEASONABLE DELICACIES,
FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON
Cured by C. and T. HARRIS,
PRIME YORK HAMS,
STILTON CHEDDAR AND OTHER CHEESE
WHOLE AND ON CUT,
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CAKES,
CHOCOLATES, AND SWEETS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
FILBERT'S CHESTNUTS, COBNUTS, &c.,
CHRISTMAS
PLUM-PUDDINGS,
DECORATIONS.

TREACHER & CO.'S
NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE
IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT
FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ..... at Re. 1 0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ..... " " 1 4 "
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ..... " " 1 8 "
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ..... " Rs. 2 0 "

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp—

F. CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES F. CORNAGLIA, AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmorary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Annas 14.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
170, Shaikh Memon Street.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld, Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at a discount of 25 per cent. to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
5	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a
Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS.

HORNBY ROW, near G. I. P. Ry. Station.

A HUGE GIGANTIC SUCCESS!
CROWDED FROM RING TO ROOF!!
EXCLUSIVE!
TRIUMPHANT!!
UNRIVALLED!!!
PRE-EMINENT!
ELECTRIC!!
SUCCESSFUL BEYOND THE MOST EXTRAVAGANT PRAISE.

GRAND MATINEE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M.

Doors open at 3 p.m.,

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

PRICES.

Private Box to hold 6	Rs. 20
Single Seat in Private Box	,, 4
Dress Circle	,, 3
Second Chairs	,, 2
Stall	Re. 1
Pit, Natives	Ans. 8

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Notice.—Owing to the Limited Number of Box Seats available Patronisers are urged to Book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company in BOMBAY and POONA will be CLOSED on NEW YEAR'S DAY, as usual.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

TO TRADERS AND MERCHANTS.

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, of respectable connection, Educated in England, and now settled at Lyallpore, the centre of the great grain-producing district of the Punjab, is willing to act as AGENT or SUB-AGENT for the purchase of Wheat, Oil Seeds, Cotton and other produces. Understands Telegraphic Code systems. Highest references. Has influential banking support.

Apply to "W," Office of this Paper.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES, WOOLLEN SHAWLS AND PRINTS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1901, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account of the following defaulting indentors, the undermentioned goods:—

On account and at the risk of Mooljee Munjee—MG 8659-61—3 bales dhoties.

On account and at the risk of Moorarjee Govind—MM 1003-9—7 cases woollen shawls.

On account and at the risk of Hariwari mull Rameshwar—112—8907-10 and 8927-41—19 cases chintz steam prints.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, OLD LAUNCH, FITTINGS BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old launch, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, mahogany sideboard, marble slabs, old troops mess utensils and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st December, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

COOLING and pleasant in its effect is THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Tropical Hair Douche, stimulates the Scalp and nourishes the Hair Vessels. Per bottle Re. 1-8, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Magnifying Shaving Mirrors, Rs. 12-8; Good Razors, in case, Rs. 15-8 pair; Military Hair Brushes, in leather case, Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 24; Leather Suit Cases, Rs. 55; Kit Bags, Rs. 45; Fitted Suit Cases, Rs. 175; Ladies' Fitted Dressing Bags, Rs. 175 Handkerchief Hand Bags, Rs. 1-8, Rich Silk Mufflers, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.—ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to XMAS TREE HOLDERS and Toy buyers, as all our remaining Stock is to be cleared at Special Discount till 1st January.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH of Their Excellencies LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, LORD and LADY AMPTHILL and suite, including LORD and LADY JERSEY, 12 x 10 size, Rs. 2-8 each.—CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work, at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c. 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35, Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42, Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Coloured Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvarès & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, young, quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Dr. A. H. DEANE.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed in bags, empty bamboo baskets in bundles, grain in heaps, cotton in cocras, iron hoops in lots, waste paper, and sundries.

On account and risk of the owners—

One case of cheroots booked under Trichinopoly to Jubbulpore, invoice No. 27 of 6th April, 1900.

ON MONDAY the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Town Hall in E. D Sassoon Building and at the top floor of the Proprietory High School, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, and others, handsome oleographs and pictures, Singapore chairs, large English ice-box with refrigerator, large size tapestry, purdah and screen, large size cabinets, almyrahs, bronze and terra-cotta figures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hall lamps, rich majolica vases, rich ornaments, flower jars, one lady's Birmingham-made cycle by Marriott, one racer Royal Indian R. gentleman bicycle, musical box, oil carpets, one mahogany square piano, hanging fern baskets, cooking pots, &c., &c., the property of R. HERBERTS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to secure First-class Horses at a Cheap rate.

On TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, 40 walers, the balance of Messrs. Tulloch and Allan's shipment of this year, consisting of good thorough-bred pairs, trained and untrained, single harness horses, chargers, hunters, etc., etc.

The above horses, both as regards breeding and soundness, will be found on inspection one of the best batches ever offered by auction in Bombay, and intending purchasers will be allowed Veterinary inspection.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE, ON THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1901, at the hour of 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Ghanshamdas the mortgagor, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Worlee in the Town and district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7862 1-2 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226 and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 140, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by Mr. Cleveland's private road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Limjibhoy Batliwalla, on the east by Mr. Cleveland's road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla reserving to Mr. Cleveland the right to draw water from the well referred to in the indenture of lease bearing date the 21st day of April, 1893, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part for the use of his servants' workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2336 (1) to 2336 (b) and Street No. 1 Ia and 1b, and bounded on the east by Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by the Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon situate at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2720 square yards or thereabouts and which piece of land is bounded on the north by the property herein before firstly described, on the south and east by the Cleveland Road and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. G-439 (4) to 439 (9), and Street No. 341 (c) to 341 (h).

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (393) three hundred and ninety-three square yards and 7-9th seven-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts situate at Worlee without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay along with other land under Collector's old No. 667 and new survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to the said Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the Mortgage deed dated 7th day of January, 1898, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the Mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and for conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, NEXT TO SIR J. J. BARONET'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the Late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property.

All the piece or parcel of free hold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, etc., dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A. Ward No. 2366, and street No. 133, 135, 137 and 13, situate, lying and being at Hornby Row, on the east side thereof in the port of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or there about and bounded on the east by the Gola Lane, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and partly by a passage or gully to be used in common with the owner of the adjoining house, 3 feet in width from east to west, and extending along the entire length of the said adjoining house, the western end of the portion of the said gully to be formed out of the compound, in front of the premises under description and on or towards the south by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee, Jivajee deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st December, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, iron safes, folding harmonium, marble-topped pier table with glass, octagonal table, etc.

1 Mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard.

The property of a medical gentleman, consisting of medicine in bottles and pots, dispensing counter and tables, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing table, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Abdul Currim, ex-Armenia:—

383 S. S. E. A. 19—1 case soft goods 1,200 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 English landaulette with grey horse and harness.
1 light victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strong-built office shigram.
2 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built pony cart.
1 side saddle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2nd FOFULWADY LANE ON THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY the 16th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhundas Radhakissondas the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldas Ramdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1893, and made between the said Vithaldas Ramdas of the one part and Govindram Dwarkadas of the other part the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land, admeasuring, 436 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, tenements, dwelling-houses and cook-room standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the second Fofulwady Lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 536, 536, new Nos 2604 2606, old Survey No. 60 and new Survey No. 533, and Municipal Ward No. 5,270 to 5,272 and Street 8, 1, 9, Fofulwadi, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolah Jagdish partly by the said Fofulwady Lane, and partly by the property of Purshotum Chintaman and others, on the west by the property formerly of Sadashiv Wishwanath Dhurandher, and now of Vithaklas Ramdas and Trioumdas Ramdas on the north by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Esperance, and partly by the property of the said Castoorbai, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Bhaoo and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st December, 1900.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, M. and D. CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£560,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Riya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Alba Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE
LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 1, 2 and 3 months, at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant and TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will hold his PRIMARY VISITATION in the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 4 P.M., and all the Chaplains and other clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay are hereby cited to appear before the said Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 10. GOVERNMENT SECONDARY NORMAL SCHOOL. The year's course will begin January 10. Students will be trained for Standard V Kindergarten work. Certificates granted by Government. Training given by highly qualified Teachers from England.

Apply to LADY PRINCIPAL,
Girgaum Girls' High School, Bombay.

THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., LD.

RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above DEBENTURES the following bearing the Numbers hereunder given have been DRAWN for PAYMENT under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 29th day of December, 1900.

The Numbers are:—

23, 49, 69, 80, 89, 99, 101, 102, 155, 160, 189, 190, 191, 204, 208, 224, 226, 236, 239, 247, 250, 260, 269, 287, 300, 301, 309, 311, 319, 322, 324, 331, 333, 348, 363, 377, 378, 415, 416, 436, 440, 449, 471, 485, 504, 514, 526, 542, 546, 554, 555, 565, 589, 604, 605, 609, 612, 620, 629, 635, 641, 662, 676, 702, 709, 715, 723, 730, 747, 753, 754, 756, 769, 771, 776, 778, 787, 789, 795, 815, 824, 832, 837, 852, 853, 858, 865 and 868.

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

23th December, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 13 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel a found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tanakang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and experienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowledge of Mill organisation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references.

Apply "X," care of this paper.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75. per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country clients. Horses Shod on the most approved principles Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Special opinion as to Soundness 5

BOILED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
	60	28	16
	50	24	14
	50	24	14
	50	24	14

AND FOLDERS FITTED
BOOKS AND CO'S

LENSES, at a REDUCTION of Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 Frame which has gained

INDIA IS WORTH NOTING.

Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Shaded by all the leading men

Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
12	5

PRICE,

Lenses given to all REPAIRS the greatest precision and Doctor's prescriptions CARE.

& CO., LD.,
AND POONA.

Bi-Weekly edition.—Saturday, giving all the News Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £97 11-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £108 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... £ 63 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 1-2—1-8
Do in New Yorks ..... 64 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 8 unchg'd.
Do in New York ..... 4 84 7-8 "
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. "
Do Short London Bills ..... 4 1-8 p. c. "
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 1-8 p. c. "

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000.

Council Bills. Extra allotments.

Transfers on Bombay for Rs.2,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d

Specie shipment of silver to Bombay £220,000.
" to Hongkong £57,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm this morning but the tone has been quite, with little business passing. The rates are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
" Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
" " Francs 171 1-4
30 days' " Japan 148
" " Shanghai 208
Silver, London 29 1-2
" New York ..... unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has improved to-day to Rs. 96 for Ready and Rs. 96 3-16 for both the Settlements, owing to receipt of better advices from Calcutta and the report that the operator who holds large stocks has decided to dispose of some of his holdings. A fair business has been put through to-day.

The amount of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's Mail, as received from the Public Debt Office, was Rs. 3,50,000. No Government Paper was enfaced from London to Bombay between the 28th and 29th December, 1900.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with almost no business passing. Central Indias are to-day Rs. 1,945; Madras United, Rs. 500; Queen Mill's, Rs. 490; Sassoon's, Rs. 475; Soondy and Co., Rs. 467 1-2.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and export 300 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 15-32—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Futures at Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.	June-July.
5·23	5 20	5·12	5·4
—2 54	—2·54	—1·54	—1·54

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 37,000 bales. Receipts last year 25,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales. Exports to Continent 8,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 10 5-16 unchanged.
Futures month of March ..... 9·37 "
Do. do, June ..... 9·26 "

There is a quieter feeling in the market to-day with a moderate enquiry from shippers and mills. Rates are almost unchanged for good lots of staple cotton. There is almost no enquiry for forward contracts from shippers either for Japan or Continent. Sutta rates have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per Candy. Shippers have taken up some 3,400 bales. The Mills have made no purchases.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	768	57,620	38,542
Barsee and Nugur	713	17,052	8,847
Berar	4,061	129,222	47,177
Hinguughat	...	2,737	1,863
Dhollera	31	2,012	29,134
Broach	24	299	21,285
Compta and Dharwar	6	8,207	12,763
Westerns	...	1,844	...
Bengals	1,082	57,737	134,718
Sind	...	301	6,865
Persian	42	1,602	1,403
American	117	3,544	3,866
Egyptian	...	2,436	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,288	903
Total	6,844	286,991	311,476

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	7,793	2,441,917	5,113,730
Linseed	264	764,384	2,081,433
Rapeseed	37	631,679	1,955,289
Gingellyseed	18,922	1,754,297	1,945,736
Poppyseed	6	458,761	590,904
Groundnuts	157	50,752	146,520
Castorseed	9,676	584,240	890,935
Rice	58,461	13,287,537	7,844,885
Myrabollams	3,700	379,521a	not recorded.

a Since 1st April.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	221,000	171,000	291,000
" Exports to U K	89,000	41,000	216,000
" " to Continent ..	92,000	71,000	169,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	4,386,000	3,879,000	5,743,000
" Exports to G B. "	1,814,000	584,000	2,182,000
" " to Continent "	1,397,000	1,514,000	1,918,000
" Stock at U S Ports	1,000,000	1,120,000	1,292,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,750,000	3,980,000	5,370,000
Do. " " of Surats ...	114,000	41,000	74,070

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	625,000	739,000	1,336,890
Do. in London	12,000	3,000	4,000
American Afloat	260,000	140,000	498,500
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	2,000
Total...	923,000	892,000	1,811,390
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 15-32	4 16-32	3 3-32
Do. of Good Bhownagar	4 10-32	3 25-32	2 5-8
Difference	1 5-32d.	23-32d	15-32d

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT MARKET is firm with no business passing among exporters; White Delhi, April-May, is Rs. 4-5-6.

The LINSEED MARKET is quiet and the rates to-day are:—Bold ready is Rs. 9-10; April-May is Rs. 8-7-6.

The RAPESEED MARKET is firm, but there is no business.

Brown Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 8-4 ready. Brown Delhi is quoted Rs. 6-6; forward, April-May delivery. Yellow Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 6-14; forward, April-May delivery. Yellow Guzarat is quoted Rs. 7-10; forward, April-May, Bazaar terms.

The POPPYSEED MARKET is also firm; with one or two European purchasers; Poppyseed ready, is Rs. 8-14; April-May, Rs. 7-8.

The CASTORSEED MARKET is dull and the quotations to-day are:—Castorseed, ready Rs. 38; April-May, Rs. 33-8.

The GINGELLYSEED MARKET is rather easier, and one or two firms are purchasing moderately.

Gingellyseed New 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 43-4
" 75 " ..... Rs. 42-3
" 50 " ..... Rs. 41-0
" Red ..... Rs. 40-0

FREIGHT.

The market is very quiet, but we have no special transactions to report. Rates remain unchanged.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

The following is the information through Reuter's to-day:—

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £97 5-8 —1-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 1-4 —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £64 1-8 plus 1-3
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 9-16 plus 1-16
Do New York ..... 64 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·7 —1
Do New York ..... 4·84 7-8 unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England ..... 4 per cent. do.
Do Short London Bills ..... 4 1-8 " do.
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 1-8 " do.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 400 bales, Imports 1,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 16-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool futures—

Dec.-Jan.	March-April.	June-July.
5·22	5·12	5·4
plus 2-64	unchanged	unchanged.

In New York the Receipts at the Ports 37,000 bales; Receipts last year 25,000 bales; Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales and Exports to Continent 22,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands ..... 10 5-16 unchanged
Futures, month of March ..... 9·39 plus 2
" " of June ..... 9·27 plus 1

SEEDS.

In the Home Markets Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, is quoted 45s. per 416 lbs., being 6 pence less than the previous rate, and there were sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment. Brown Rapeseed has declined 3 pence, the quotation now being 37 1-2s, and there were sellers for Antwerp and Dunkirk, April-May shipment. The tone of the market is easier in both these articles.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The first forecast of the wheat crop in the North-Western Provinces—which has just been issued—states that there was sufficient moisture in the ground at the time of sowing; and the area sown with wheat this year is consequently estimated to exceed the normal by about 20 per cent. Seed is reported to have germinated well, and prospects are good so far, but winter rains are needed to improve them. The first forecast of the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops states that the area sown is reported to be well up to the normal. The germination of the seed has been excellent, and prospects, which are good so far, depend mainly on winter rainfall—light showers of which have already been received within the last few days.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA.

Efforts are now being made, in the interests of British Commerce, to enable manufacturers at home to get into close touch with the trade requirements of Zanzibar and East Africa. In furtherance of this object the temporary services of an official of the Indian Store Department have been obtained by the Zanzibar Government. A simple bureau will be established in Zanzibar, to which traders and consumers of all classes will have free access, and to which manufacturers who are in sympathy with the movement are invited to send illustrated official catalogues, with current documents and priced samples. The Government of Zanzibar, it is said, will be glad to enter into communication with, and to receive advice and assistance from, manufacturers.

RICE CROPS.

The forthcoming Burma Rice Crop, according to the latest estimate, will be the largest on record. As it is to be hoped, there will be no famine in India, prices will probably be lower than those of 1900. In Siam the prospects of the present crop are said to be excellent, and Bangkok and Saigon will doubtless supply a good deal of the demand for China and the Straits. Japan now buys Burma Rice pretty regularly, finding it more profitable to export her own grain. No attempts seem to have been made to introduce the Japan variety of rice into Burma.

COFFEE.

The coffee-growing industry in tropical Africa is developing tremendously. The seed was introduced into the country about five years ago by some English Missionaries, who conveyed a few beans from Kew with the object of ascertaining whether the resources of the country were favourable to the culture of the article. Judging from results, the ground appears peculiarly adopted to the industry: since last year 100 tons of coffee were exported from Uganda alone, and the result of this year's production will be even greater. Blantyre's coffee is generally thought to be the finest in the world, even excelling the famous Mocha. It is greatly in demand in England, but unfortunately up to the present the supply has been very limited. The great difficulty with which the growers have to contend is the imperfect means of transporting the article from the plantations to the sea. This difficulty, however, will be overcome to a great extent by the construction of the Uganda Railway.

THEFT OF NELSON RELICS.

BETWEEN 4 on Saturday afternoon (Dec. 8) and 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon almost all of the Nelson relics were stolen from the Painted Hall in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Although the robbery was discovered very soon after the relics were abstracted, none of them have has yet been traced. The relics were contained in cases set out in various parts of the hall, together with Nelson's uniform. The hall is open every day of the week to visitors, free of charge, and in a number of niches are large pieces of statuary. Behind these there is ample room for any one to conceal himself and it is generally accepted by the police that this was done in the present case. The hall was closed at the usual time on Saturday afternoon, and before closing the three keepers made the customary inspection of the place. Everything was then in order and safe. Shortly before 2 o clock on Sunday afternoon the messengers came on duty to open the hall to Sunday visitors, and as soon as the door was opened it was seen that the cases containing Nelson's relics had been smashed and everything of value abstracted. Detective Inspector Gumner, of Scotland-yard, and Detective Inspector Felton, of the R Division, were soon upon the scene, and a hasty examination showed that everything of value, except the uniform, had been taken. In the case of the swords, the hilts which consisted of gold, had been wrenched off the blades, and the jewels taken from the scabbords. A number of people had arrived by this time to visit the hall, but they were informed that the place was closed. Prominent among the Nelson relics were the dress sword placed on Nelson's coffin when lying in state at Greenwich, an oval gold box presented together with the freedom of the City of London in 1797, jewels of the Order of the Bath, the Sardinian Order of San Joachim, the Neapolitan Order of San Ferdinando and Grand Cross of the same Order, Gold Star of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, Nelson's memorial bowl, a gold sword hilt presented by the captains of the fleet engaged in the battle of the Nile, a Turkey gun sent by the Sultan, Nelsons's gold watch and seal, a medal commemorative of the battle of Trafalgar, and a medal commemorative of the restoration by Nelson of King Ferdinand IV. to the Throne of Naples.

Some of the missing Nelson relics were recovered at Leicester on Wednesday. A son of a late corporation official is a well-known private collector of curios, and it appears that he was called upon by a gentleman who offered him some relics of Nelson. Curiously enough the collector had not heard of the robbery, and after some negotiations he agreed to purchase two epaulettes, Nelson's watch, and his minature. After the transaction had been completed, the visitor at once left, and the purchaser, proud of his latest acquisitions mentioned the matter to a friend, who pointed out to him, very much to his surprise, the details of the missing property. The collector lost no time in communicating with the police, and furnished them with a description of the seller. Detectives were at once sent out in all directions to try if possible to effect his capture, but in this they have not yet been successful, and it is suspected that he has left the neighbourhood. The relics were at once handed over to the care of the Chief Constable for the borough. Reuter has since told us that the Leicester story is a hoax.

It has lately been urged in the United States that some trial should be made of the new system of aerial cannonading devised by Burgomaster Stiger of Styria to prevent destruction by hail. The idea is that by shooting a vortex ring upwards into the cloud the process of formation of hail is so disturbed that the vineyards lying under the cloud are protected. Within the past five years thousands of special form of cannon devised by Mr. Stiger, which cost from £5 to £10 each, have been established in Northern Italy and Southern Austria, and it is claimed that by firing these cannon storms have been frequently diverted. In this country destructive hailstorms are common enough, but the size of the country precludes any idea of establishing a battery of cloud cannon, such as can be done in the small areas of the Lombardy Valleys, and other sites where much valuable cultivation is compressed into a small area. In Assam, however, where hail is most destructive to the tea estates, it might be worthwhile for the planters to make the experiment considering the success which has attended the Lombardy cannonading, and it would certainly do no harm for the Tea Planters Association to ascertain whether a storm once formed can be dispersed by this process. If it should prove that it is only in the initial stage that the hailstorm can be broken up, then, considering the large uninhabited areas in Assam, it would probably be useless to proceed further, but if a storm can be dispersed when it is actually approaching or turned away into another path, then incalculable damage might be averted and every factory should have its complement of howitzers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 6-9m., 8-0a. Low water, 0-16m., 0-52a.
Banks closed: New Year's Holidays.
Bombay Volunteer Club, Annual dance, Apollo Bunder.
Bombay Customs Ball, Town Hall.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Bombay Hunt, meet at Paris.
Cinematograph Exhibition, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

ESCAPE OF FAMINE ORPHANS.—The Rev. Mr. Hume has reported to the police that three boys named Karnila Amar aged 14, Pratal Chundika, aged 12 and Chundrabhan Sukhlal, aged 10, ran away from the Mottibai Orphanage for Famine Orphans, at Parel, on the 23th instant and have not since been heard of. The boys were dressed in the Orphanage clothes.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.—Her Excellency Lady Northcote, C. I., attended by Captain the Hon'ble. C. F. Greville, A. D. C., and in company with the Earl of Jersey, paid a visit to the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, Esplanade Road, on Saturday last, and expressed approval of all she saw, especially of some life-size enlargements of H. R. H. the Duke of Consaught, H. E. Lady Curzon, and H. H. the Maharaja of Bhaunir.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—A photographic group that will interest our readers was taken at Government House by Messrs. Clifton and Co., of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, Lord and Lady Ampthill and suite, with Lord and Lady Jersey. The picture gives excellent likenesses of all the sitters. Single portraits were subsequently taken of the Earl and Countess of Jersey and a group of H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote, and Lord and Lady Jersey. The photos are finely executed and are well mounted.

HINDU GURUS' MEETING.—A correspondent writes:—The sittings of the annual Shri Acharya Mahaparishada or an assembly of the spiritual heads or gurus of Hindu commenced in the Girgaum Mansion of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldass Nathoobhai on Saturday last. This Mahaparishada was founded by Mr. Tribhowandass two years ago with the object of promoting social reform among Hindus of all classes through their spiritual heads in whose teachings they implicitly believe. Dr. R. K. Abhyang, Mr. Panachund Anandji Parek and Mr. Mangaldass Jamnadass, the members of the reception committee, received male visitors and Goolabai daughter of Mr. Tribhowandass, the secretary to the reception committee for ladies, received female visitors for whom separate seats were provided. Mr. Tribhowandass made a speech appropriate to the occasion and cordially welcomed those who had come to the Mahaparishada. The Acharyas or spiritual gurus then began discourses on religious and social subjects.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Baboo Bhow, a Hindus lad, aged fifteen years, who resided with his mother Gunga, at Nanas part, Girgaum. The deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country about six months ago and during the last four months he had taken to drinking. He worked as a basket coolie and earned about three annas a day, which he spent in drinking. On Friday morning Baboo went out to work as usual and returned home at 10 o'clock in the evening quite drunk. He refused to take his food, and lay down to sleep. Early this morning his mother heard him breathing heavily and tried to rouse him, but found him unconscious. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died about three hours after admission. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to excessive drinking. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

CHEATING SAILORS.

EUROPEAN CHARGED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, third Presidency Magistrate, Charle-Phillips, a mechanic in the service of Knight, Weymouth and Co. was charged by Constable Clarke with cheating in respect of Rs. 4.

It appears that on Friday evening three blue-jackets of H. M. S. Magdala, by name John McGarvie, Dawson Wheatley, and William James, were walking in the Fort when they were accosted by a woman named Mrs. Roberts who asked them to go with her to her house in Ripon Road. They went with her in a gharry and shortly after arriving there, accused came in and offered to show them some conjuring tricks, and asked that some money be put in a box which he had in his hand. McGarvie gave him one rupee and Wheatley three rupees. He took the box and told them the money had gone, whereupon they demanded their money back. After this accused was asked to go with them for a drink. When they got below accused collected a number of roughs about him. On seeing the natives around them the sailors got into a gharri, and went to the police chowkey and reported the matter. Accused stated that he only received one rupee which he duly returned.

The Magistrate remarked that it appeared to him that accused was not leading a very good life and the police did not give him a very good character. Accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and 60 Rupees fine, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered Rs. 4 was to be given to McGarvie.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	5	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswari, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	15	4	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malaluxmi	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	7	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	44	23	131
Same date last year	65	3	237

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada.....	15	3	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malaluxmi.....	3	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	13	2	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	17
Total.....	36	15	144
Total plague deaths to date,	80,855	66,782	
Same date last year...	47	30	224

BOMBAY, 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1901.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 31st December 1900, at 7 p.m.
2nd Entries CLOSE on TUESDAY, 1st January, 1901, at 7 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I, T. C.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 28th December, 1900.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RUSSIAN ALARMS FOR PERSIA.

THE reference in the St. Petersburg Press to the high-handed action of the Government of India at Chahbar, which is one of the telegraph stations of the Indo-European Telegraph on the coast of Persian Beluchistan, is a sufficiently amusing instance of the readiness of the Russian Anglophobe to notice the mote in the British eye and forget the beam in his own. We have never done anything at Chahbar so high-handed as Russia did a couple of years ago on Persia's north-east frontier when, as Colonel Yate tells us in his recent book, Captain Benderoff and his Cossacks practically took possession of Eastern Khorassan. An explanation of the Russian interest in Chahbar is given by Lord Curzon in his book on Persia. Speaking of Russian aspirations in the direction of the Persian Gulf, the present Viceroy wrote ten years ago; "Lest it should be thought that I am wronging Russia by an insinuation of designs so incompatible with her general assurances, let me invite any injured partisan of that country to make inquiries in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg as to whether, at the time that the Kuropatkin memorandum was penned, a secret agreement was not either concluded or sought to be concluded with the Shah, by which the advance of a Russian column into Khorasan was to be followed by the cession to Russia of the Gulf port of Bunder Abbas, and whether the most recent railroad concession pressed for by Russian agents at Teheran did not postulate a maritime outlet at Chahbar on the coast of Persian Beluchistan." The renewed interest in the Gulf evinced by the St. Petersburg Press may mean that Russian diplomacy is anxious to relieve pressure at some other point. A Russian officer told Colonel Yate that the Kushk Railway was being built "to protect our interests in China and on the Bosphorus." On the other hand it may also mean that the St. Petersburg forwards are confident of getting all they want in the Far East as the outcome of the present complication, and are once more free to direct their energies to other fields of diplomatic effort.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 5,000 for works required in connection with the new saluting battery at Simla.

The early purchase of two complete sets of pack saddlery equipment of the Newborough Stewart pattern for issue to the two mountain batteries about to be equipped with the new 10-pounder guns has been sanctioned.

The Government is now carefully considering a scheme for the organisation and training of mounted infantry in India.

Major-General D. McLeod has been appointed to officiate in command of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice General Egerton, and in relief of General Waterfield. He belongs to the old Madras Army (cavalry) and is unemployed.

At the request of the Home Government, Major Beynon, D. S. O., from the Military Department, proceeds to Somaliland for service with the native troops being trained there.

The 1st Bengal Infantry leave Mauritious on the 8th January, reaching Calcutta on the 22nd.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers, 21st Madras Poineers, Nos. 1 and 6 Companies, Bengal Sappers, and Nos. 4 and 5 Companies, Madras Sappers, will be employed on the Kushalgarh-Kohat Railway. They will be railed to Kushalgarh as soon as the railway authorities are ready to employ them.

The numbers of military assistant surgeons and hospital assistants to be maintained in each Command is now engaging the attention of the Military authorities.

There are no gaps now in the Army List under the old-fashioned heading of "Bengal Infantry:" the numbers run consecutively from 1st to 47th, though the 42nd Gurkhas figure in the Punjab Frontier Force as provisonally linked to the 5th Gurkhas. As it is understood that five battalions of Native Infantry will be required for permanent garrison duty at colonial stations, two more regiments will eventually have to be raised. One of these should certainly be given to the Frontier Force, as a great mistake was made when the 3rd Punjab Infantry was mustered out in 1882. The Government of India would be well advised, considering the latest rumours from Central Asia, to take up once more the question of the tranfer of the 43rd and 44th Gurkhas from Assam to Himalayan stations. The 42nd Gurkhas were transferred this year to Abbottabad and the men are said to be quite contented there, where they had the companionship of the 5th Gurkhas. They are now in Chitral taking their first turn of trans-frontier service. If, as we urged a few days ago, the military police battalions in Assam are rearmed with the Mauser rifle there need be no apprehension felt as to the safety of the north-east borderland or as regards the internal peace of Assam itself. Bengal or Madras infantry can well furnish garrisons for Kohima and Shillong. The 3rd and 5th Bengal Infantry are already serving in the Assam District, and it needs but a third battalion to be sent. This could be provided by abolishing Doranda and Baxa-Duar as canton ments: military police could now well replace regular troops in these two stations. In these days of military reform and reorganisation it is astonishing to see how slow the authorities are to move in the important question of the redistribution of the internal garrisons of India. Good work is unquestionably being done in this direction on the north-west frontier, and in abolishing some of the single battery stations; but two fine Gurkha battalions are still left to grow rusty in Assam, and elsewhere useless cantonments are held as if the conditions obtaining immediately after the Mutiny still obtained, and as if also the country were not covered by a network of railways.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday evening:—

OMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 31 33
Giutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5 54 27
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5 58 9
Lorna	Surgn G R McMahon	Did not finish.
Midget	Officers, R A	Did not start.

Course No. 8—6·3 miles. Wind, west. Strength, very light.
1st prize won by Titmouse, and 2nd prize won by Giutha.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.

Names of Boats.	Length.	Allowance.	Entered by.
H M S Magdala's Cutter	28'	Scr.	Mr D O Keefe.
R I M Deckyard's "	26'	1·8	Mr A Mitchell.
" " "	25'	3·53	Mr A Monk.

Did not finish before dark.
Course No. 8—6·3 miles. Wind, west. Strength, very light.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats.	H'p.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
1 Isca	17·31	Mr James P Chrystal ...	5 31 59	1 59 21
2 Chita

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
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PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.

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DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO

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HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

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ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Ninian 1938 tons, Captain R. Ramsay sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Gallia, 2,269 tons, Captain P Costa, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Okla, 3435 tons, Captain Steven, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2011 tons Captain W J Crebbin, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia 2050 tons, Captain T P Grueby, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr A Coore, Rev M Lunazzi, and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Eaton, Mr B J Naik, Mr D Miller, Mr G F Parott, Mr and Mrs J Macdonald, Major and Mrs Bell and daughter, Mr R Krishnaswray, and 2 children, Mr A B Batson one officer, two women, and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 27th December, with a general cargo, commissariat fodder, 1 horse, and the following passengers. Mr and Mrs G Owen-Dunn, Major and Mrs Lane, Captain E C Ogilvie, Captain Wintle, Mr J C Johnstone, Mr Bagnell Mr M Dinshaw, wife and 2 children, Mr M S Advani, Mr Framroze E Penthokey, Miss Dagmor, Mr Mudie, Mr A F Batlibhoy and 97 deck.

STORM signal: barometer low and falling over North-East angle of Arabian sea and weather likely become squally and slightly unsettled off Kathiawar Coast.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coutes			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1454	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Sirdar	2-94	Rawlings			Bombay & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballaarat	2269	Field			P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Whitlhead			M M & Co
Hibernia	1396	Milne	Antwerp		A Montocleoff
Oriental	3084	Jephson			P & O Co
Ilinda	2532	Clarke			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Avala	2388	Langworthy			M M & Co
Electra	656	Grieg			E T Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Itinda	3362	Clarke	Not fixed		M M & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickerin	Antwerp	10-1	F Muir & Co
F	Rudelsburg	1616	Braitung	Hamburg	1-1	Glade & Co
H&J	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	4-1	J M & Co
D	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	10-1	J Mackintosh
N	Olivemoor	1920	Jones	Rothesdom		M M & Co

(Transport).

L	Umballa	3126	Campbell	Jubaland via Aden	31-12	MM&Co
P	Fultala	2642	Cave	Somaliland		N F M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fakoer	Karachi	29-12	Sheprd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakir	Bhownagar	29-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Massilia	2308	Leyon	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Bennet	Japan	7-1	P & O S N Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2532	Beilenl	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
9	Pekin	2533		London	6-1	P & O S N Co
15	Cy of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Hamburg	7-1	F F & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChelloch	Repairing		M M & Co

Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Dec 27.
	Terrier s	Kempjard	Singapore, Dec 12.
	Maros s	Adams	Calcutta, Dec 15.
	Croydon s	Butler	Calcutta, Dec 19.
	Bezwada s	Peck	Calcutta, Dec 9.
	S Maru s	Yoshizawa s	Yokohama Nov 29
	Valetta s	Tallad	Marseilles, Dec 13.
	Ettrickdale s	Stewart	Glasgow, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Nawab s	Crabbin	Calcutta, &c.
	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta.
	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta, &c.
	Scindia s	Grueby	Calcutta, &c.
	Sobraon s	Wibner	London, &c.
30	Gallia s	Costa	Marseilles.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.

The steamer Hibernia entered for loading on Saturday for Antwerp.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st December.

1. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No. 4988 Vol H W Boyd and No. 4989 Vol H Long.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION, 1ST JANUARY, 1901.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns—70, 322, and 165.

The offertory is for Church expenses and Poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Dec. 31st, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Carols. Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.

Jan. 1st, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

Watch Night Service.—To-night at 11-15 p.m. Preacher: Rev E Martin. Special music.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF DECEMBER

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Veraval and Bombay, the pressure changes have been small. The destribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are north-westerly in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Ahmednagar and Madras, and northerly or south-easterly at most other places. The forecast has been moderate to light.

The variations of the day and night temperatures remain much the same as yesterday, both the temperatures remaining below normal in Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and along the West Coast and above it in the remaining districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin, and the lowest 39° at Jeypore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in the Punjab and at Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

An area of abnormally low pressure exists on and off the West Cost between Veraval and Goa; and also at and about Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, but it is not affecting weather at present. The weather on the whole is fine and settled everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·899
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	53·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	56·2
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 256

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER—LATHAM—December 6, at St John's Church, Higham, A H M Butler, Assistant Librarian, House of Lords, to Margaret Edith, daughter of F L Latham, formerly Advocate-General of Bombay.

HOPKINSON—DU BOIS—December 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, H L Hopkinson, son of the late General H Hopkinson, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, to Marie Rian, daughter of F B Du Bois.

DEATH.

MONKS—November 22, at Marseilles, Raymond, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel C Monks, I M S, Port Surgeon, Aden, aged 9½ years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOMAN—December 16, at Amritsar, the wife of Douglas Knox Homan, Punjab Police, of a son.

HOOLEY—December 22, at Hurainpore Factory, Benipore Concern, Tirhoot, the wife of E W Hooley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KERNAN—STEVENSON—On Christmas Eve, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Most Rev J Colgan, D D Archbishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev Fathers Morris and Sewell, S J, John George Kernan, Barrister-at-Law, to Elly, daughter of the late J Stuart Stevenson, Dublin, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BREDENKAMP—December 13, at Deegah, Dinapore, of enteric, Fritz Bredenkamp, aged 22 years.

CLARK—December 14, at Benares, Lydia V Clark, the wife of W John Clark, Benares.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is of opinion that some of the Boer "dodges" for concealing the position of their entrenchments are worthy of adoption, and in order to test their value and the ability of the troops under his command, to construct them, they are to be practised at Field manœuvres in the approaching drill season. The subject has very properly engaged the attention of Sir Power Palmer for some time, as doubtless it has that of the authorities at home. But pending the necessary orders from the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency has decided to take time by the forelock. The consequence is the issue of an admirably prepared circular memorandum by the Adjutant-General. In that the fact is emphasised that an ample supply of deep and well constructed covers has now become essential to the successful carrying out of all defensive operations while the rapid construction of some shallower description of shelter-trench will form an important part of the modern attack. These points have been brought to notice in a circular memorandum issued by the late Commander-in-Chief. But now comes the opportunity for carrying out the suggestions made and applying the lessons of the War to military training, that in the next war—may it long be deferred—we may not be behind our neighbours. Colonel Ovens of the Border Regiment may claim some credit in having brought this lesson into prominence, for before the United Service Institution, some months ago, he made a series of sound and eminently practical suggestions. He reminded the Institution that the value of constantly throwing up entrenchments was proved in 1862 and in the American war and has been further emphasised ever since, specially in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. Germany and other continental powers give a spade to every fourth or fifth man. The Boer entrenchments were on such a bold scale and so well placed and concealed that the hottest fire of rifle bullets, shrapnel and lyddite seem to have had extraordinarily little effect. A correspondent of the "Morning Post" stated that we had one hundred and twenty guns firing at Cronje's laager at Paardeberg, and a writer in the Royal Engineers Journal reminds us Cronje only had "fifty men killed out of all that furious bombardment." The value of entrenchments was never more clearly demonstrated and every civilian, as well, we trust, as every soldier now appreciates the absolute necessity of entrenching. In order however to make certain of the point the Adjutant-General in India quotes a host of writers who have referred to the subject in letters from the seat of war. Perhaps the most significant of these is from an officer who writing to a Service journal declares the Boer trenches to be infinitely superior to any of those constructed by the Royal Engineers at Chatham. The Boers he said do not dig a continuous line of trenches which can be enfiladed by a single shell, but a series of holes 5 feet or 6 feet long, deep enough to fire from standing, the front often scooped out to gain protection from shell fire. Some of the earth is thrown out behind to prevent the ground in front from being too high and hence conspicuous. A deep notch in the parapet affords a certain amount of head-cover, which is also provided for by any other means at disposal. These defences are, for the most part, made on the level in front of kopjes, while some quickly built-up sangars, not intended for occupation, stand conspicuously on the sky line, to draw our fire.

Thus it was that four hundred Boers kept the top of Green Hill against six thousand British troops with fifty guns for the space of three hours. The Boers had a deep trench and a wall six feet thick in front of it. Our trenches are said to have merely the effect of affording marks to the enemy's guns. We omitted throwing up entrenchments by night and carrying on sapping by day as a means of approach to such positions as that of Colenso and the Tugela. But we shall never again fail in this direction. Colonel Ovens thought it might be well worth while also experimenting with some kind of shield for men digging trenches. Barbed wire was used as an obstacle especially in fords, and Colonel Howard Vincent, whose recent lecture is referred to by the Adjutant-General, also commented on the great use made by the Boers of barbed wire entanglements, which not only obstructed the passage of drifts, but distroyed all possibility of successful charges. As to the value of Boer entrenchments, said Colonel Vincent: "The bullets come, they find their billets, but what is there to fire at in return? Not a man to be seen. A tiny enclosure or groove in a trench, or on the top of a rifle pit. A stone, yet behind it is a Boer rifleman. When he fires he does not stand up to fire by the word of command of a section leader, does not show a helmet over the top, does not place his shining barrel along the upper surface. It lies along the side. The right shoulder, right eye, and left knuckles are only exposed for a second or two. The stone still shelters the rest of his head. There is no smoke. Small wonder that, under such circumstances, few Boers are to be seen—that their loss has been comparatively small." Not another word is necessary to show the value of entrenchments unless it be to compare the number of the Boer casualties with the British. So effectually was the enemy concealed that Colonel Vincent assures us not half a dozen officers in all Sir Redvers Buller's army even saw a Boer at the battle of Colenso. Army Regulations teach the British Soldier to entrench, but he has never been taught to make trenches on the Boer pattern or even to make them of practical utility. Now he finds that the entrenchments he has been in the habit of making are ineffectual and he must learn the lesson afresh. The Adjutant-General tells his men that the old shallow, continuous, straight trench is a thing of the past and they must endeavour, while making trenches as deep as time permits, to avoid a straight and continuous profile and at the same time endeavour to render them as invisible as possible.

So much is accepted. Then how does the Adjutant-General propose to enable the soldiers to carry out his instructions? It is a pity that the circular-memorandum gives us no clue. Some time ago a new entrenching tool, which was of itself a shield and calculated to be of use in attack, was offered to the authorities and declined. The Adjutant General admits that the entrenching tools supplied to our troops, though light and portable, are practically of no use at all save in very light soil; and one of the results of the present war may possibly be that portability in this case will be sacrificed to utility, and heavier and more useful implements will be supplied for the use of the Army. He might well have added that they could with advantage be vastly multiplied, that one spade to every five men should be served out as in the German army, the tools being carried on carts that the mobility of the men may not be impaired. If the troops are to be taught this among other lessons of the war, a spade should be placed in the hands of every man and he should be set to dig an entrenchment of the style and dimensions which experience has taught to be necessary. But beyond laying it down that the men must be accustomed to the use of tools the Adjutant-General makes no suggestion as to how many men per company shall be instructed. So far as it goes the circular-Memorandum is splendid. But it does not go nearly far enough. Perhaps Sir Power Palmer does not feel himself at liberty to incur the expense necessary to put his views into experimental operation. When direct orders are received from Lord Roberts perhaps he may. Meanwhile the soldier is to be lectured. General Officers Commanding Districts are to arrange for the delivery, in every large station to all ranks of officers during the ensuing cold weather, of about six lectures on tactics, field fortification, reconnaissance, marches, savage warfare, and so forth, by specially qualified officers, who are to be carefully selected for the purpose. These officers may either compile their own lectures, or they may be permitted to read papers which have been prepared by others and which may or may not have appeared in books, magazines or other periodicals, the necessary maps being in all cases previously prepared. This will be the development of individuality with a vengeance. Many men, many minds. The experience of officers who have been employed during the operations in South Africa, the Adjutant General remarks, would be exceptionally valuable and might thus be turned to good account. But for some time to come the services of such officers will not be available. Would it not be better to adopt the system in vogue with regard to the training of artificers and marksmen? Would it not be practicable to send batches of non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments to go through a short course of training by Royal Engineers and native regiments by Sappers and Miners? To put a spade into a man's hand and to show him how to use it is calculated to produce better practical results than sending him to listen to a score of lectures. Failing the courses, might not entrenching be added to the curriculum of training in hill-warfare of which we heard so much at the close of the Tirah campaign?

WE have heard so much of the success with which American goods are competing against British manufactures that it may surprise some to learn that the quantity of English goods exported to the United States during the present year has been very much greater than in the previous two years. At the same time there has been a large increase in British imports from America and it is estimated that owing to the unprecedented shipments of cotton now taking place the value of these imports will, before the end of the year, reach 130 millions sterling. It is gratifying to find that in spite of the great progress made by the Americans in manufactures and the heavy customs duties imposed by the United States it is still to their advantage to take an enormous amount of British-made goods. With the exception of some raw wool the whole of the exports this year to that country have been manufactured articles. For the nine months ended on September 30, the value of British productions exported to the States was £15,681,604, an increase not far short of three millions over the same period of the previous year and of four and three-quarter millions over 1898. Further, it is considered probable that the total value of British goods, shipped to America by the end of the year, will exceed twenty-one millions. Although that amount was often largely exceeded during the twenty years before 1893 it has only once been surpassed in the last seven years. The Americans are good customers of the United Kingdom but, as the statistics show, the British people more than reciprocate the trade. Another interesting feature of the returns is the increase of the trade between the mother-country and the Australasian Colonies. The exports have risen from nearly fifteen and three-quarter millions in 1898 to £20,299,532, while the value of the imports from the Colonies, exclusive of bullion, has advanced during the same period from nearly twenty-three millions to £29,299,902. This progress is attributed to the recovery of the Australasian Colonies from the financial depression of a few years ago. British trade with European countries also continues to advance. That the Philippine Islands are settling down is shown by the fact that the value of British productions exported thither this year has reached a total of £831,938 against £352 last year and £168,443 in 1898, the imports having at the same time risen higher than in the latter year. The trade with Egypt and Algeria has also expanded, British articles in the latter country successfully competing with French goods which are admitted duty free.

THE report on the depredations committed by wild beasts during 1899 is rather gruesome reading. During that period 2,966 persons were killed, in addition to which 24,621 met with death through being bitten by poisonous snakes. The casualties in Bombay Presidency, it is reassuring to know, are comparatively few, but in Bengal the loss of human life and of cattle is appalling. The chief offenders are the tigers, which account for 899 deaths, wolves 338, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, and leopards 32. Of the 1,230 deaths from "other animals" 860 occurred in Bengal, the largest part of them being assigned to jackals and crocodiles. The tiger is most destructive in this Province, about half the whole number of victims to this animal being resident in Bengal. The idea of sending expeditions to clear off some of these man-eaters has been discussed, but the Local Government think the cost will be too great, and the work of destruction is left to local enterprise, stimulated by liberal rewards. In Balaghat district of the Central Provinces man-eating tigers caused great havoc, but in Madras the number of victims to tigers was less than the average for the four previous years. In the Vizagapatam district 23 persons were killed by one tiger, which, fortunately, has now been destroyed. Special measures were taken to hunt down a particularly destructive pack of wolves near Cawnpore, but without much success. Their depredations have been most daring and dangerous during this famine, and in 1896 and 1897 when the mortality from this cause was terribly high. The number of wild animals destroyed fell as compared with the previous year from 19,776 to 18,887, but the rewards paid rose from Rs. 94,383 to Rs. 1,07,476. There were also destroyed 94,548 snakes, which accounted for 24,621 deaths, a higher total than has been recorded for many years. They were particularly destructive in the North-West Provinces, where the floods drove the snakes to the high lands on which village homesteads are built. Of the 89,238 deaths of cattle from the ravages of wild beasts 37,986 were caused by leopards and 34,321 by tigers. In Bengal the leopard is even more destructive to cattle than the tiger.

MR. C. T. BURKE, late President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, were amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sobraon.

THE P. and O. s. s. Persia, which left here on the 15th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 29th December.

THE annual Scottish Concert on behalf of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage is to be given in the Town Hall on the evening of the 6th of February next, under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. This Concert is usually one of the best patronised entertainments of the season in Bombay and it is hoped that the success of former years will attend it again. The claim and work of the Scottish Orphanage are well known to the public in Bombay.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 92. There were four fresh cases of plague.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEFFREYS, Commanding the Narbudda District, is likely to proceed home on eight months' leave in the spring.

LIEUTENANTS KIRKPATRICK, East Kent Regiment, and Salkeld, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, are appointed to the East Africa Rifles.

THERE is good reason to believe that four Mountain Batteries in India will be re-armed with the new 10-pounder breech-loading gun.

THE Raipur-Dhamtari Railway, 60 miles on the 2ft. 6in. gauge, will be opened for traffic early next month as a feeder of the Bengal-Nagpur line.

FREE passages to their homes have been sanctioned for the families of the wing, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, which has been moved to Dera Ghazi Khan.

WE hear that Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry on several occasions during the Boer War.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 109, or 33 above the quinquennial average. Included in this number were three cases of plague and three deaths from the same cause.

A DECREE published by the French Government on the 27th instant prolongs till 30th June next their minimum tariff for the colonial produce of various countries, including British possessions.

THE 47th Sikhs will be raised at Sialkot, and Major Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry, will be first Lieutenant-Colonel, with Captain Percy Holland, 4th Punjab Infantry, second-in-command.

ACCORDING to a Bangalore telegram Professor Ramsay was most favourably impressed with the climate and other advantages of Bangalore for the location of the Tata Research University.

THE Select Committee of the Assam Labour Bill will begin their sittings in Calcutta about January 7th, and will meet three times weekly until their report is ready for presentation to the Legislative Council.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 22nd instant show 2,267 deaths, against 2,107 in the week preceding. Bengal reported 1,310 deaths; Mysore State, 460; Bombay Presidency, 301; Bombay City, 114; Calcutta 6; and the Punjab, 7.

THE famine returns for the past week show reduction of 2,636, leaving 170,603 persons still on relief works, and 54,400 on gratuitous relief, or a total of 225,000, of whom 186,800 are in Bombay. All relief works have been closed in the Central India States.

MR. BIDDULPH will, it is understood, have the reversion of the Accountant-Generalship, Madras, but during his deputation to Patiala State Mr. Dobbie will officiate, Mr. Brereton acting for the latter as Deputy Comptroller General, and Mr. F. J. Atkinson officiating as Comptroller of Indian Treasuries.

THE Manager of the North-Western Railway informs the staff that the fixed bonus of fifty per cent. on compulsory deposits during the half year ended 30th June 1900, and the second bonus admissible on the net earnings of the line for the half year, have now been paid as a contribution to the State Railway Provident Institution. The two contributions combined give a total bonus at the rate of nearly 15 annas per rupee of the compulsory deposits of the half year in the case of subscribers under the old rules, and of one rupee for each rupee of the compulsory deposits in the case of those under the new rules. The declaration will be very satisfactory to all concerned.

THE replies of the Local Governments to the proposals of the Government of India, for improving recruitment for the Jail Department, have now been sent in. The importance of the matter is clear when it is stated that there are some forty Central Jails in India, about thirty of which are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. Present incumbents of these important appointments have but a gloomy prospect before them, in spite of a promise of increased emoluments after eighteen years' service, the permission to engage in private practice and the remote chance of some day becoming an Inspector-General of Prisons. For many it is too late to charge their sphere of employment, and the private practice is a myth, seeing that Central Jails are seldom sufficiently near large towns, and that the exactions of the department are daily becoming more and more harrassing. The offices of Inspector-General are worth having it is true, but there are only five of these reserved for the Indian Medical Service. No wonder then that good men are with difficulty induced to enter what an old Superintendent, perhaps without exaggeration, calls the most unpopular of all the branches of the Indian Medical Service.

THE COMING CENTURY

FORECAST BY MR. HALL CAINE.

THE subject was suggested by Sir Wemyss Reid's article in the Anglo-Saxon Review, dealing with the amazing changes which have taken place in the city of London during the past forty years. Speaking generally, not of the closing century only, but of all time, the world is constantly growing better and happier, and taking the broadest and longest view of the material and spiritual condition of man, there can hardly be any doubt about this. After glancing at the changes which the century has brought about in the people's health, education and comfort, Mr. Caine claims that the mortality of, the world has been better in the People's Century than at any previous period

People, he continued, were better housed, and for that reason, among others, their morality was improved. And although the vice of drunkenness was still a terrible and awful curse, he thought the evidence showed that, in relation to the population there was less excess in drink now than there was at the beginning of the century. Certainly the Nineteenth Century had witnessed some very bad examples of commercial immorality, but surely the worst of them would bear no comparison for iniquity with some of the same kind which took place in the Eighteenth Century, notably the South Sea Bubble in 1720, a fraud which created the most fearful panic that London had ever known. Then it might be fairly urged that the religious life of the people had been higher in the Nineteenth Century than at any previous period of which we have record. Literature had played a greater part in the education of the people than ever before. At the beginning of this century books were, not only much dearer than they are now, but much fewer and less accessible. At the present moment there are no towns of any consequence in the United Kingdom, and few villages, which had not got their public library. Books had become part of the daily food of the poorest of the people, and although he foresaw an enormous cheapening and popularising in this direction still to come, he realised that at the end of the People's Century, for the first time in the history of the world, books had become

A NECESSITY OF LIFE,

to the entire civilised race. Then, travel had had a great educating effect during the Nineteenth Century. This disposition to travel was a great factor in making the world better and happier. After the servitude of the feudal centuries, it had been reserved to the People's Century to proclaim the legal emancipation of women, and with it, as a gracious part of it, the legal recognition of the natural rights of children. But above all this, and, perhaps the greatest contribution which the People's Century had made to the world's progress, was the altered political status of man. From these and other facts Mr. Hall Caine believed that the People's Century has improved the conditions of man more than any century preceding it. As to what would happen in the next century, he said, great wars could only be conducted by great nations. The fewer the nations the fewer the great wars. The tendency of the national life was to unite State to State. Such an alliance as had been suggested between England and America would be one of the greatest peacemakers of the world. After we had finished our shouting about the Boer war, we were likely to recognise that the 150,000 men returned from South Africa would be advocates of peace scattered all over the Kingdom.

Mr. Hall Caine concluded:—

"Although he would be a bold man indeed who would dare to prophesy about the century that is so soon to come, it requires no special courage to indicate the directions in which the world appears to be going. As I have called the Nineteenth Century the People's Century, I would call that in the twentieth

THE CENTURY OF HUMANITY

meaning that its mission will be the moral welfare of the whole human family. I would say that the housing of the poor is likely to be still further improved, partly by greater Municipal purity, and partly by virtue of the new political doctrine, which makes it the first duty of a Parliament to legislate in the interests of the weak and poor. I think the health of the people will be improved by still greater advances in the sciences of medicine and surgery. Consumption will probably be wiped out in the Twentieth Century, as smallpox has been wiped out during the second half of the Nineteenth. Even cancer and cholera, as epidemics may become things of the past, and death itself, whether of the young or the old, will, I think, be more natural, and less accidental. I think the morality of the people will improve, because of the wider recognition of the position and the rights of woman, as no longer the slave and creature of man, but his companion and partner. I think the commercial morality will improve by the popular control which will come of the development of people's law, as well as by the recognition of the everlasting truth that honesty is always the best policy. I think

RELIGION WILL ADVANCE ON THE SAME LINES,

and, though this is too delicate a matter to deal with I think there are evidences of a unity of Christendom which will finally come to pass by the sweeping away of some of the dogmatic "impedimenta" which separate man from man and man from his Maker. I think education of the people will still further improve, because travel will become cheaper and the nations of the world will thereby learn of each other. I think it will be no uncommon thing for an English working man in the Twentieth Century to go to America for his summer holiday. I think literature will become cheaper, and a collection of books will be as much a part of a poor man's household goods as his tables and his chairs. I think education will improve by means of public Commissions appointed by Corporations and by Governments to investigate the mechanical inventions of other countries, and technical education will improve by the still further development of institutions such as this which I have the pleasure to address. Above all I think

THE POLITICAL STATE OF MAN

will improve by the still further recognition of the falseness of all forms of arrogated authority, and by the recognition of all forms of man's natural right to rule himself. Already there are indications of the death of many old theories, and some that still exist are already deprived of real life. I think there are indications of an altered attitude towards the land, which is God's gift to the whole race, and not a part of it. I think that what is best and noblest in the dreams (often the impracticable dreams) of Socialism will be realised in the State control of great trusts, great syndicates, and great Congresses. I believe that the Century of Humanity will witness a great progress in the attitude of the people towards International affairs. Education and travel, the great and only true Socialists breaking down the barriers of language and the prejudices which result therefrom, will make war in the Twentieth Century a rarer thing than it has been in the past, until finally it will be seen that as a means of settling International disputes, it is barbarous, brutal, and impossible. All this I think will come to pass, not merely mainly by the development of the highest intelligence of humanity, or yet by the eternal religion in the human soul, but mainly by the operation of the natural law. This natural law will make war especially aggressive an insane and impossible thing; it will make an armed peace a vain and ridiculous form of war in disguise; and will prove to the utmost the everlasting truth that to nations and empires, that they that take the sword will perish by the sword. Finally, and above all, I think the Century of Humanity will see, as no century has yet seen, that our

RACE PREJUDICES

are confessions of our ignorance of life, narrowness of our human sympathies, that it is foolish and uncivilised for a Frenchman to hate or distrust a Frenchman, as such a Frenchman to hate or distrust an Englishman as such, and to suppose that the interests must be watched and protected against those of the other. Every man who educates his brother man. He is an inspiring and uplifting thing to be the only Christian thought essence of the Christian idea. I think among others, I feel that we are entering upon a century that will see far greater progress in the world has yet witnessed. We are living in an extraordinary movement of the human mind in the Nineteenth Century, and things are working both physical and moral, which will come into play. I feel that to be still living of the Twentieth Century, it must surely unfold, would be a blessing and the highest privilege for men of 21 years of age in 1901, with the prospect if one lives the allotted span of life of ten, is to be heir to an inheritance greater than the richest millionaire can bequeath.

TO-MORROW being the Anniversary of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen as "Empress of India," the usual parade of troops in Garrison, Royal Salute and Feu-de-Joie. The parade will be on the general parade ground, and the position by 7-15 a.m. in the following right to left:—Royal Navy in charge of the Senior Naval Officer); Royal Artillery; Detachment, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Bombay Infantry; and 2nd Battalion

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS DAMAGING MINES.

LORD ROBERTS' MOVEMENTS.

THE YEOMANRY DISASTER AT LINDLEY.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Boers yesterday damaged the New-leinfontein Chimes Mine machinery outside Johannesburg. No details however have been received.

Lord Roberts has arrived at Gibraltar.

The name of Colonel Spragge appears in the "Gazette" as having resigned his commission.

Colonel Spragge commanded the Yeomanry at Lindley last May when they were captured.

De Wet is now at Senekal, his attempt to break through to the South again being evidently frustrated.

The newspapers infer that the resignation of Colonel Spragge is connected with the Lindley affair though the same list contains the resignations of several officers in other Yeomanry battalions.

GENERAL SIR H. COLVILLE'S CASE.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

General Sir H Colville, who was interviewed yesterday, attributed the surrender at Lindley to the insufficiency of the head-quarters staff's information to Colonel Spragge and himself, who were not acquainted with each others' orders. But under no circumstances should he have felt justified in disobeying Lord Roberts' definite orders to arrive at Heilbron on the 29th May. He could not admit that operations should be influenced by questions of social position or the safety of 500 Yeomanry, though some of them were millionaires. More important was the safety of 4,000 Highlanders or the success of an important concerted movement. Lord Roberts subsequently said that the orders were only intended as a guide, and on my mentioning, when I received Colonel Spragge's message, that I only had two days' food, he said it was my duty to sacrifice my force for the Yeomanry. General Colville in conclusion said he did not intend to play scapegoat for the sake of the staff whom he severely criticised and other matters. His re-appointment to Gibraltar was, he said, the result of the Army Board's enquiry into the Lindley affair.

LATER.

Colonel Spragge's resignation is not connected with the Lindley affair.

All Yeomanry officers are required to resign on leaving South Africa.

General French with a strong force has occupied Ventersdorp, which the Boers used as a telegraphic centre.

Famine prices prevail at Kimberley, which has received no mails from 19th to 25th inst.

A strong Boer force, west of Vryburg, captured a convoy of twenty-five waggons, proceeding to Kuruman.

The Boers who appeared near Ladygrey were engaged by the Leinster Regiment.

The British have re-occupied Ficksburg.

A force of sixty Boers has appeared in the vicinity of Lady Grey.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, states that while the column under General Colville was engaged near Greylingstad another Commando attaked the baggage.

Captain Radclyffe and a Company with a pom-pom gallantly repelled the attack.

Captain Radclyffe and Captain Harvest of the Artillery, besides twenty-seven men were wounded and eight killed and twenty missing.

THE CAPE INVASION.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH POST.

BOER ATTACK NEAR STANDERTON.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Lord Kitchener has entrusted to General Settle, General Inigo Jones and General Hector MacDonald the conduct of the operation against the invaders of Cape Colony.

The Parties of Boers roaming about in the North of Cape Colony have not done much harm.

Colonel Grenfell with a strong mounted column is pursuing them and keeping them in check.

Five hundred Boers attacked a post of 24 men near Moderfontein. A gallant defence was made till the arrival of reinforcements when the enemy were repulsed.

Two hundred Boers attacked one hundred and fifty British who were clearing a farm near Standerton.

The British had two casualties.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

Private Mansfield of Lumsden's Horse has been gazetted a sub-lieutenant in the 19th Hussars.

STORMS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Violent storms have taken place along the British coasts and many wrecks have occurred.

Telegrams are also much delayed by the storms.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Russian Government has decided to appoint immediately a Consul at Bushire and will establish, in March next, a regular line of Russian steamers between Odessa and the Persian Gulf and encourage Russian trade actively in Southern Persia.

LORD DUFFERIN GOES TO THE CAPE.

Lord and Lady Dufferin are proceeding to the Cape owing to their son Frederick having been severely wounded.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Chinese authorities are alarmed and distrustful of the Germans on account of their expeditions against Chinese troops and whose mission is declared to be powerful.

It is stated that the Chinese Court, while at Taiyufuh, enthroned a new Emperor, a boy of fifteen.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ARMY BOARD.

The Army Board, has been reconstructed, Civilians are excluded except the Chief Accountants Department, and Assistant Under-Secretary, Wilson.

FAILURES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thirteen failures took place on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, owing to the embarrassments of the London and Globe Financial Corporation, of which Lord Dufferin is the Chairman.

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

The death is announced of Lord William Baresford.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half year ended 31st instant, are Rs. 136,688, which includes Rs. 8,248 brought forward from last half year. A lakh is added to the Reserve Fund making that fund eleven lakhs, and after paying interest, preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum respectively, there remains Rs. 9,188 to carry forward to next account.

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Lord William Beresford died at Dorking yesterday.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

The Famine Commission will sit at Nagpur on 9th January; at Bombay, 19th; Ahmedabad, 30th; Ajmere, 4th February; and Delhi, 8th February. The sittings will be open to the public.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

At the Civil Service Dinner, last night, 101 sat down, Sir John Woodburn presiding.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The fourth day's racing took place on Saturday. The fields were rather small, but, nevertheless, some good racing was witnessed. Up Guards added to his honours by winning the Macpherson Cup, in which race Ailie and Tubal Cain, both Bombay horses, were placed. Burleigh, in the Aga Shah stable, came down in the New Year Plate, and Greenhalgh, the jockey, was severely shaken. Oakleaf was also brought down and his jockey—White—was carried off the course in an unconscious state.

"Dwarf Stakes."

Mr J B's Lady Yetman, 10st 2lbs, ...Ramshawe 1
Mr Austin's Jilt 7st 13lbs, ...W Southall 2
Mr K R S's Poppy, 7st 7lbs .....Hoyte 3

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 22secs.

"The Innovation Handicap" Rs. 1,600, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for ponies 14-1 and undsr. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Rodocanachi's Perfect, 9st .....Saunders 1
Mr DeSoysa's Good Girl, 6st 13lbs, ...Elliott 2
Mr Norton's Inuiscombe, 8st 10lbs, ...Ramshawe 3

Also ran:—Dreamland, 7st. 12lbs,

Won by half a length; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 50secs.

"Selling Handicap." Rs. 1,000. A selling handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance—5 furlongs.

Colonel Beaver's Tidal Wave 8st 2lbs, Ramshwe 1
Mr Giesecck's Mervyn, 8st 11lbs, ...White 2
Mr Rodocanachi's Mickey, 9st 12lbs, ...Norton 3
Mr Fleecealt's Melgin, 8st 3lb, ...Wool 4

Also ran: Our Jack, 8st. 4lbs.; Darius, 7st. 7lbs. Afreet, 7st. 2lbs.; Wanderer, 6st. 11lbs.; and Ewen, 6st.

Won by half a length, a neck separating second and third. Time—1min. 3 3-5secs.

"Chowringhee Plate." Rs. 4,000 out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses. Distance—3-4 mile.

Mr Apcar's Malto, 7st 8lbs, ...O'Neil 1
Mr Hyde's Kelso, 8st 13lbs, ...Ramshawe 2
Mr DeSoysa's North British, 6st 12lbs, ...Elliot 3

Also ran:—Forest, 7st. 13lbs.; Heather Honey, 7st.; and Rot, 6st. 10lbs.

Won by two lengths; two and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 16secs.

"Pony Handicap." Rs. 1,600, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for C.-B.'s 14-1. Arabs 14 hands, and other ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—3-4 mile.

Mr J B's Lady Yetman, 9st 10lbs, ...Ramshawe 1
Capt Darrell's Upstart, 8st 8lbs, ...Hoyte 2
Mr Austin's Jilt, 7st 7lbs, ...Wool 3

Also ran:—Housemaid II, 7st. 8lbs.; and Forest Queen, 6st. 3lbs. left at the post.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 19 3-5secs.

"The Macpherson Cup." Rs. 4,500, added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 80. Second horse will receive Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300 out of the entire stake. A Handicap for horses. Distance—St. Leger Course (1 m. 6f. 132 yards).

Maharajah of Jodhpore's Up-Guards, 9st 10lbs, W Southall 1
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's Allie, 7st 13lbs, Ramshawe 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's Tubal Cain II 9st 5lbs, Greenhalgh 3

Also ran:—Stand Off, 8st. 13lbs. I Simon, 8st 10lbs.; and Gluten, 7st 11b.

Up-Guards won by half-a-length. Time—3min. 15secs.

"The New Year Plate" Rs 2,000, out of which the second will receive Rs 400, and the third Rs 100 A handicap for horses which have never won a race value Rs 2,000 or upwards Distance—R C.

Mr Rodocanachi's Svengali, 8st 4lbs,...Saunders 1
Mr K R S's Pope, 9st 8lbs, ...Hoyte 2
Mr Apcar's Vatersay, 8st 7lbs, ...O'Neil 3

Also ran:—Amourette, 9st. 4lbs.; Stoddart, 8st. 11b.; Kelburne, 7st 13lbs.; Burleigh 9st 3lbs. (fell) and Oakleaf, 7st 6lbs. (fell).

Burleigh fell a quarter mile from home and Oakleaf coming up behind came down. Greenhalgh, who was riding Burleigh, escaped with a servere shaking, but W. White, Oakleaf's jockey, was carried to hospital in an unconscious condition.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.—Time 3min. 13-5secs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 10-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	29 1-2

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrain Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste to Japan, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 23rd instants.

The same Coy's s. s. Gisela, from Japan to Bombay left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 28th Instant.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 28.

The third resolution of the Congress urges the desirability of throwing open to natives the higher grades of Military Service and the establishment of Military Colleges, at which natives, as defined by statute, can be educated and trained for the military career as commissioned officers in the Indian Army.

Sirdar Mansing, Barrister, proposed this resolution in a dramatic, witty speech.

Sirdar Gurcharansing, in seconding, said the first move was to establish a Military College for the training of Native Chiefs as officers.

Sardar Rajendarsing supported the motion by an eloquent speech in Urdu.

Mr. S. Sinha, of Allahabad, moved a resolution expressing the hope that Government would give its earliest attention to the petition sent by Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir William Wedderburn and other distinguished gentlemen, urging the separation of the Judicial from the Executive offices and asking Government to take practical steps towards carrying out reform.

Mr. Behari Lal Sitapur seconded the proposition, which was supported by four others.

Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjee, in moving the next resolution, was received with prolonged applause. He made a most eloquent and stirring speech, carrying the whole house with him. He said the Congress claimed the privileges of the British Proclamation which was the Congress watch-word, the Magna Charta of Indians and the table of Commandments of the Rulers. He contended that appointments in the police, survey, opium and customs departments were preserves of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. In Bengal this amounted to a scandal. In the Opium higher grade service out of 77 appointments only eight were held by Natives; in the Customs out of 33 only two appointments were held by Natives. (Cries of shame). In the Preventive branch there were 157 such appointments, all held by Europeans. (Loud cries of shame.) In the Jail department the inmates only were chiefly Natives. He referred to his own experiences in 1883 and those of Mr. Tilak more lately. (Applause). All the posts were held by Europeans. He expressed deep indignation at the exclusion of Natives from the examinations for assistant superintendents of police and declared it was an unutterable shame. In conclusion, he said, that men of yesterday (British) dared to dictate to Natives, who have been leaders in spiritual civilization from time immemorial. (Loud applause.) He moved that the Congress regrets the exclusion of Natives from the higher appointments of police, public works, railways, opium, customs, &c., and prays that justice be done to the claims of Indians.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Subramanya Iyer and carried with acclamation.

The sixth resolution expresses regret at the suspension of the privileges accorded to graduates of a certain standing at the Calcutta University, that effect has not been given to the Act of Constitution of the Punjab University and requests that privileges to elect fellows be given to Graduates of Indian Universities. This was proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Umballal and carried unanimously.

The speeches of most speakers being long the whole of the business could not be transacted to-day. The proceedings were therefore adjourned till noon to-morrow. After to-morrow's proceedings there will be a garden party.

Several European ladies and gentlemen were present at the Congress to-day.

[The first part of this message appeared in our issue of Saturday morning.

CLOSING MEETIING.

LAHORE, DEC. 29.

The president of the Congress in opening the proceedings to-day said the Subjects Committee had decided not to deal with the Land Alienation Bill till next Congress in 1901, out of deference to the Mahomedan members who wish to see how the Bill works before condemning it.

Mr. Surrendranath Bannerji, in moving the seventh resolution, said that though the Congress approves the Viceroy's policy on the whole it disapproves his policy with regard to education, the Alienation Bill, and the Calcutta Municipal Bill. He said that the agitation was carried on with the object of helping the rulers. The Congress had made great progress and would not turn back but forge forward. He called for volunteers to go from town to town preaching the Congress doctrines. The time had come to strain every nerve and God would sanctify their noble endeavours. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The resolution that the Congress records its gratitude to the Viceroy for his famine policy and regulations regarding the grant of soldiers' shooting passes and the proceedings in connection with the Rangoon and O'Hara cases.

The President then read out three resolutions having reference to the appreciation of the gift of Mr. Tata for scientific research. The Congress concurs with previous Congresses in advocating the modification of the Arms Act, the discontinuance of compensation allowance to non-domiciled Europeans, the establishment of a High Court for the Punjab; protests against the scheme for reorganizing the educational service, against the present rate of the salt tax, trial by jury extended to districts, &c.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that a memorial setting forth all the resolutions passed, drawing attention to the fourth and second resolutions, be submitted early to the Viceroy by deputation, consisting of the Honourables Messrs. Mehta, Bonnerjee, Charlu, Surrendranath Bannerjee, Madholal and three others.

It was suggested by Mr. Bose that the deputation should draw up the memorial and this was carried by acclamation.

Other unimportant resolutions dealing with the suppression of alcohol in the Punjab, trade regulation in the province, about Indian members of the various provinces being nominated to the Committee for starting agricultural banks, the withdrawal of the new rules restricting the number of Indians in employment in the Engineering Department through Cooper's Hill be withdrawn and the College made available for all British subjects and guaranteed appointments in connection with Roorkee College be made available to all British subjects.

The President moved that the Congress draws the attention of Government and the Secretary of State to the grievances of British Indians in South Africa and hopes in view of the rearrangement of boundries of that Continent and the incorporation of the late Boer republics in British Dominions that the disabilities under which Indian settlers laboured and which the English Government felt powerless to redress will no longer exist; and that the inconvenience caused to settlers in Natal by the emigration restrictions and Dealers' Licences Acts are inconsistent with the principles of British Constitution and also of the Proclamation of 1858; that they be mitigated if not entirely removed. He further moved that the Congress congratulates Mr. Caine on his election to the Parliament and expresses its confidence in him as a friend of India, a promoter of Indian interests and votes the sum Rs. 30,000 for the expenses of the British Committee and the journal "India."

The next resolution was that regarding the contribution of £250,000 from the British to the Indian Exchequer. The Congress points out that for doing justice to claims admitted by the Committee it is necessary for India to receive arrears payable for the past many years and prays that the British Parliament be pleased to make a grant. Congress expresses its appreciation of the work done by Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Hume and Mr. Nowroji and regrets the former's retirement from Parliament and hopes that he may soon return to continue his labour of love for India. The president added a few words and the resolution was carried amid deafening applause.

The next resolution thanked the Government for its intention to investigate the question of incidence and pressure of land assesment as affecting the resources of the agricultural population and urged upon Government the desirability of including the question of periodical settlement of assessment, praysing that the opinions on the subject mooted from local Governments and administrations should be published to allow the public to make a representation thereon, before deciding if further enquiry was necessary or not.

It was moved by Mr. Madan Mohan who, on rising, was loudly cheered.

The last resolution appointed Mr. Hume General Secretary and Mr. Wacha Joint Secretary for the ensuing year and members having been appointed to the Indian Congress Committee, the Industrial Committee and the Educational Committee. The usual vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and other distinguished members. The President declared the sessions closed, amidst cheers for Her Majesty and the progress and advancement of the Indian Congress.

To-morrow the Social Conference will hold its fourteenth session. Many Europeans, both gentlemen and ladies, attended to-day's proceedings.

The hall was crowded, there being no standing room.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, DEC. 30.

The fourteenth sessions of the Social Conference was held to-day. The hall was crowded even more than during the Congress ittings. A large number of native ladies were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Dewan Sant Ram was elected president. Mr. Justice Ranade's inaugural address was read by Professor Gokhale. It was received with acclamation. The president then placed on record the regret of the Conference at the absence of Mr. Ranade and expressed appreciation of the work done by him for the cause of reform. Mistress Roshanlall then proposed the resolution about the further spreading of female education throughout the country and raising it to a higher standard. Lala Hansraj proposed the resolution recommending that greater attention should be paid to physical education. It was seconded by Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjee in a most eloquent and instructive speech in which he thanked Government heartily for all they had done in the furtherance of this object. Mr. Bannerjee resumed his seat amidst deafening cheers. Other resolutions having reference to the purity and Nauch girls movements, the widow remarriage and total abstinence questions, the establishment of orphanages by each community, intermarriages between sub-castes and marriage reform, elevation of low castes and the removal of restrictions on Hindus against foreign travel were all carried unanimously. The Conference was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair. Mr. Justice Chatterjee presided during the early part of the proceedings.

INSPECTION BY GENERAL LOW OF TROOPS ORDERED ABROAD.

POONA, DEC. 30.

Sir Robert Low, accompanied by the District Staff, inspected the head-quarters wing of the 16th Bombay Infantry which is under orders to proceed on field service to Kimayu. The regiment was drawn up under the command of Major Leagh. After inspection the native officers and non-commissioned officers were called out by the general who put a few questions which were answered creditably. After being introduced a to the British Officers General Low congratulated the men on the chance that would soon be afforded them of seeing some active service. Afterwards good conduct and long service medals were presented to privates Baba Gheesa and Dadaji Bhaja and the regiment marched to their quarters.

FIRE NEAR THE CANTONEMENT.

Last night a fire took place in the Cantonement near the beef butchers' musjid where a preparatory school for Mahomedan boys and also a cloth shop were burnt down. The damage is estimated at Rs. 14,000.

THE RAJA SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, DEC. 29.

To-day being his Highness the Raja Saheb Agitsinghji's birth-day, was observed as a day of thanksgiving by his subjects with whom he is very popular. Though on account of mourning consequent on the late Chief's recent death no formal Durbar was held, yet people flocked to the palace and offered their greetings and made nazirs. They also gave a sort of address, which was really a reply to his Highness's address to his subjects on his installation; so no reply from the Chief was necessary. Still by his direction the Naib Dewan simply said that his Highness's address was an expression of his duties as a ruler.]

THE STAMPING OF THE PIECE-GOODS.

CUSTOMS Circular No. XX of 1900 reads:—From the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 19th December 1900, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7344, dated the 22nd November 1900, referring for orders the question whether, under section 10 (2) (f) (i) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, it is necessary to add the word "yards" to the numerals indicating the length of piece-goods in standard yards.

It appears that at Bombay the practice of stamping piece goods without the addition of the word "yards" is accepted as satisfying the requirements of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, whereas at Calcutta and Karachi piece-goods are dealt with as infringing the provisions of that Act if the numerals are not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds." His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the practice followed at Calcutta and Karachi is the most suitable for general adoption. The Governor General-in Council agrees in this view and is accordingly pleased to direct that the practise followed at Calcutta and Karachi shall be adopted at all the other Custom-houses both as regards cases coming under section 10 (2) (f) (i) and section 12 (1) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

THE 2nd Patiala I. S. Infantry is to move to Mian Mir for garrison duty during the absence of the 23rd Sikhs—another step towards the utilisation and improvement in efficiency of the Imperial Service troops, for it cannot be doubted that this fine regiment of Sikhs will benefit by being brigaded with the Regulars, British and native, of the Indian army.

THE LATE LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD was the third son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford, and married the Duchess of Marlborough. He was born in 1847, and was educated at Eton. At the age of 20 he entered the 14th Hussars and afterwards exchanged into the 9th Lancers. He served thoughout the Jowaki campaign, and was with Lord Chelmsford in the Zulu war, being present at the battle of Ulundi. In this battle he won the Victoria Cross by riding out of the ranks to rescue a wounded trooper at imminent risk to himself. After the war he returned to India and went through the Afghan war. In 1882 he was appointed military secretary to the Viceroy, and served under the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. He was known to everyone in India. His record is briefly given in "People of the Period." In 1885 he became major, and in 1887 Lieut-Colonel.

Writing of his life in India, the "St. James's Gazette," on the occasion of his marriage in 1895, wrote:—"In India he has been the life and soul of the vice-regal Court, and there has been no more popular member of Anglo-Indian society. As an organiser of vice-regal tours, as a promoter of races (and a most reckless rider in them), as a hunter of tigers, a driver of four-in-hands, the manager of amateur theatricals (and an actor in them,) a player at polo, and the "entrepreneur" at innumerable picnics, he has had no equal among military secretaries. To appreciate the unique position he held in India, it is necessary to have lived in Calcutta and Simla and to have gone wherever the Viceroys have gone. Failing that, the reader should get the charming volume in which Lady Dufferin has recounted her impressions of Indian life. Lord William appears on every other page a dashing, cheery man, overflowing with high spirits, and of inexhaustible energy—at one moment coming as near as possible to breaking his neck in a steeplechase, at another organising an extensive tour to Southern India, to Burma, or to the North-West, at another making himself good naturedly ridiculous at private theatricals. And in England he is as popular as he was in India. Every one knows Lord Bill and every one likes him. As soldier, sportsman, courtier, and man of the world, he is one of the most attractive and congenial figures on the stage of life."

Lord William Beresford was the subject of an article entitled "The Bravest Deed I ever saw," by Archibald Forbes, in "Pearson's Magazine." "Beresford," says Mr. Forbes, "was out on a scout, or rather an armed reconnaissance, to ascertain the strength of the Zulu forces. Buller directed him to be very wary, or he would be ambuscaded. The advice was good, for suddenly, from out a deep watercourse crossing the plain, and from out the adjacent long grass, sprang up a long line of several thousand armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back towards the main body followed by Zulu bullets. Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up, and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting position. The Zulus were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford believed he saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, and dismounting, he confronted his adversaries with his revolver, while urging the fallen soldier to get on his (Beresford's) horse. The wounded man bade Beresford remount and fly. Why, said he, should two men die when death was inevitable but to one? The quaint, resourceful humour of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis; he turned on the wounded man and swore with clenched fists that he would punch his head if he did not assist in the saving of his life. This argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted, partly hustled the man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut a-going after the other horsemen. Another moment's delay and both must have been assegaied. A comrade, the brave Sergeant O'Toole, fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or rescued who was the wounded man, so smeared was Beresford with borrowed blood. Lord William was commanded to Windsor to receive the reward 'for valour' from the hands of the Sovereign. But something more must be told. Beresford plainly told her Majesty that he could not in honour receive recognition of the service it had been his good fortune to perform unless that recognition were shared in by Sergeant O'Toole, who, he persisted in maintaining, deserved infinitely greater credit than any which might attach to him. Not less than soldierly valour can Queen Victoria appreciate soldierly honesty, generosity, and modesty; and so the next "Gazette" announced that the proudest reward a British soldier can aspire to had been conferred on Sergeant Edmund O'Toole of Baker's Horse."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, Captain F. N. Tillard, with English mails of the 14th inst., arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning.

THE RECEPTION OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

THERE was another disappointment on Saturday morning for those who awaited the arrival of the Atlantian with the members of Lumsden's Horse. A larger number of people assembled at Ballard Pier than were present on Friday morning, believing that the vessel would surely arrive that day. But as she had not been sighted by daybreak the arrangements for the reception had again to be put off.

Yesterday there was a further disappointment. It is considered probable that the Atlantian has met strong north-east winds which have impeded her progress. The arrangements for the reception of the troopers on board hold good from day to-day, the instructions being that if the vessel be not signalled by 6 a.m. the contingent will not land the same day.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR E. HAVELOCK, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., retiring Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Havelock and Major Carrie, Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Madras by the Raichore mail and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Their Excellencies were met at the Station by Captain Wood, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northcote. Lady Havelock, who appeared to be much indisposed, had to be helped from the saloon attached to the train to the Government House carriage which was in waiting near the platform. Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock, accompanied by Captain Wood, drove from the station to Watson's Esplanade Hotel, being escorted "en route" by the Governor's Bodyguard. The arrival was private. Their Excellencies stayed at the Hotel until 11 o'clock, when they left from the Ballard Pier in a steam launch and embarked on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sobraon. Two salutes of seventeen guns each were fired—one on his Excellency's arrival at and the other on his departure from Bombay. The arrangements for his Excellency's departure were made at the Apollo Bunder, where the pavilion was decorated with flags, the bunder steps were carpeted and the Royal Indian Marine steam launch Bee was kept in readiness. However at 11 o'clock an intimation was received at the Bunder that Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock had embarked from the Ballard Pier.

THE normal wheat area of the Central Provinces is 4,000,000 acres. Last year less than half was sown. This year some recovery is expected, but in the Nagpur country the crop is suffering from want of moisture and is coming into ear prematurely on stunted stalks. With early rain the yield may still be moderate.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 14.

GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT.

THE special session which came in like a lamb and is going out like a lion comes to an end to-morrow and I think the Opposition have reason to congratulate themselves on this short Session, for, although they have not been able to defeat the Government, they have thoroughly singed their wings. Of course Mr. Labouchere is not an impartial critic, but there is little doubt that the Government will be relieved when they can say that the whole thing is over. I do not think any candid supporter of Lord Salisbury would declare that the session, brief though it has been, has improved the position of the Ministry or in fact left it as strong as they were a few weeks ago. Several things have contributed to this state of things amongst which I would mention Lord Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords on the Address; the family debates, as I may call them, of last Monday; the rather gloomy tone of some of the Ministerial references to the continuance of the war which during the general election we were told was practically over, and the somewhat bad impression created by the new War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, owing to his wholesale charge of disloyalty against Sir Alfred Milner's Afrikander critics—a charge for which even the *Times* takes him to task.

THE "HOTEL CECIL, UNLIMITED."

Mr. George Christopher Trout Bartley has been the Conservative member for North Islington since 1885. Five years earlier he made an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, to enter the House of Commons as Tory representative for Hackney. Two years later he was "the confidential agent of the Conservative party"—a post he relinquished on becoming an M.P., fifteen years ago. Earlier in life he served in the Science and Art Department and he is also known to fame as the founder of the National Penny Bank. Although a faithful supporter of the present Government Mr. Bartley is grieved at the evidence of nepotism which Lord Salisbury has shown in such a marked degree in reconstructing his fourth Cabinet, so marked indeed as, according to Mr. Bartley, to cause the Government to be alluded to in Conservative clubs as the "Hotel Cecil, Unlimited." Mr. Bartley having the courage of his outraged feelings boldly invited the House of Commons on Monday night to express in the form of an admendment to the Address its condemnation of the undue partiality evinced for his relatives by the Prime Minister. The terms of Mr. Bartley's amendment were as follows:—"But we humbly express our regret at the advice given to your Majesty by the Prime Minister in recommending the appointment of so many of his own family to offices in the Cabinet and Government, as being calculated to diminish the responsibility of your Majesty's Ministers to Parliament and gravely to impair the efficiency of the public service." Mr. Bartley asks how independence of opinion can be expected in the Cabinet when one fifth of its number, to say nothing of outside appointments, are all members of one family. For example, if Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty disagreed would the father-in-law or the son-in-law give way? He did not deny that these gentlemen were men of ability. But if a fifth of the Cabinet were to be of one family, why not one-half or the whole? There were the posts of Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Commander-in-Chief. Perhaps there were members of the family perfectly competent to fill those positions. Anyhow, one of the family at 25, and only barely ordained, was thought competent to take one of the best livings in the Church worth £1,500 a year and with curates under him. Moreover there was "another family in the Midlands" ready to gather any remaining crumbs of office—a hit at Mr. Chamberlain much appreciated by Mr. Labouchere and the other persecutors of the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Bartley anticipated the obvious charge that he was airing his own grievances by giving the House some interesting information. In 1895 Lord Salisbury, Mr. Bartley said, expressed regret that special causes prevented an offer of office; he had not repeated the statement this year, but there were family reasons to prevent him. Innocently enough in 1895 Mr. Bartley thought the Prime Minister meant what he said, that it was not a merely diplomatic expression; but it was. He had been offered an appointment with what to him would have been a very large salary—he had been offered the position of Auditor-General and promised a belted knighthood. But he had declined, preferring to remain in Parliament. Incidentally Mr. Bartley made a rather fierce attack on the selection of Mr. Brodrick for the post of War Minister, which, however justified on other grounds—and there is something to be said in justification of the Hon. member's criticism of this appointment—was not, as Mr. Balfour of course pointed out, relevant to the question. Mr. Balfour in his reply did not take Mr. Bartley's indictment altogether "au serieux." He contended that Mr. Bartley had not made out that the presence of so many of Lord Salisbury's family in the Cabinet is injurious to the public service and ridiculed the notion that they must all necessarily take the same view of every question that came under their notice as Ministers of the Crown. This was a double-edged sword but Mr. Balfour wielded it very adroitly. "My hon. friend," said the First Lord of the Treasury, "goes upon the theory that from the nature of the case relatives are too likely to agree. His view, if I do not misrepresent him, is that the very fact that people are bound together by the tie of relationship prevents that independence of judgment without which, no doubt, a Cabinet cannot fulfil its full measure of utility. I do not know that I am particularly anxious to make agreement in the Cabinet more difficult than, I suppose, some Cabinets have found it, and I certainly cannot hold out the smallest hope or expectation to my hon. friend that any members of this Cabinet are likely to disagree, and certainly not the members of this Cabinet who happen to be in any way connected by relationship. But certainly if my hon. friend is not making a personal attack upon particular individuals, but is making himself the advocate of a great general principle—if that is his view, I think the smallest knowledge of English history will inform him that there have been constantly near relations associated together in the Government of the country and that they have hardly ever contrived to agree during the whole of their political career." And then he recalled the far from friendly relations that existed between Walpole and his brother-in-law Lord Townshend; between the Canadian Lord Durham and his brother-in-law Lord Temple; and between Lord Grenville and his relatives. How were Cabinets to be formed? By competitive examination? If so and the occupants of the Treasury Bench were to be chosen for their skill in Greek iambics the task—the perfectly heart breaking task as Mr. Balfour wishes us to believe it—of creating a Cabinet would be much facilitated though it would make some difference in the composition of the Treasury Bench. However, Lord Salisbury had exercised his "isolated responsibility" four times and on the whole the country seemed satisfied and Mr. Bartley must put up with it. The speech was clever in its way but it has not removed the dissatisfaction that prevails in the Conservative camp, an indication of which was afforded by the division. The fact that the Government majority was only 102 will show Lord Salisbury that in the opinion of many of his own supporters Lord Selborne and Mr. Gerald Balfour should, for the present at all events, have remained outside the Cabinet.

MINISTERS AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

After Mr. Bartley, Mr. Lloyd George! In the unavoidable absence of that rising Welsh lawyer, Mr. Sam Evans, it devolved upon the Tim Healy of Wales, Mr. Lloyd George, to move the amendment about the Chamberlain family. The proposition put to the House by Mr. Lloyd George was couched in the following terms:—"And we humbly beg to represent to your Majesty that Ministers of the Crown and members of either House of Parliament holding subordinate office in any public department ought to have no interest direct or indirect in any firm or company competing for contracts with the Crown, unless, the nature and extent of such interest being first declared, your Majesty shall have sanctioned the countenance thereof and, when necessary, shall have directed such precautions

to be taken as may effectually prevent any suspicion of influence or favouritism in the allocation of such contracts." Mr. Lloyd George disclaimed any desire to charge either the Colonial Secretary or his son, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with personal corruption, but he contended that, having regard to the positions which they held, their investments in certain companies were improper. They had violated the principle laid down for the guidance of Civil servants by the Colonial Secretary himself, which was that they should so regulate their investments as to obviate any possible conflict between their private interests and the interests of the public. After mentioning Hoskins and Son (Limited), contractors to the Admiralty; Tubes (Limited), makers of water-tube boilers for the Admiralty; the Colombo Commercial Company, which had been given an order for the erection of huts for the prisoners in Ceylon, Kynoch and Co., who, he averred, had been unduly favoured by the War Office; and the Birmingham Small Arms Company, he maintained that Messrs Joseph and Austen Chamberlain had given legitimate grounds for uneasiness, and, above all, that they had established precedents which, if they were followed, would lead to something infinitely worse than anything he had enumerated.

Mr. Chamberlain who spoke after the dinner hour made what his opponents admit was a very clever speech. He began by saying:—"I approach the subject which has been under discussion in the House with a repugnance which, I think, the House will feel to be natural. I do not think I am unusually thin-skinned. I believe I am ready to take blows in a fair contest with a smiling face. I have often been hard hit with reference to my public action, and I have never complained, but I have endeavoured to give as good as I got. I have never complained of any attack made upon me in a fair field and in regard to my public action; but this is not a fair fight, and I do think it hard that, after 25 years of Parliamentary service, I should in the full light of day have to stand up here and explain to my colleagues on both sides of the House that I am not a thief or scoundrel. It is all very well to make unctuous repudiations, such as the hon. and learned gentleman has just done, of any intention to attack myself or my honour—for it is a question affecting my personal honour. I hold that feeling so strongly that at one time I decided that when this matter came on I would make no reply at all, that I would throw myself on the judgment and good feeling of the House. I have thought, however, that that course was not open to me for reasons with which I need not trouble the House." He disclaimed all kowledge of the manner in which members of his family invested their money and repudiated the notion that a man in his position could be made responsible for the acts of his relatives. If the contrary view were accepted, "there is no man who is not a pauper, and all of whose relations are not paupers, who can safely accept public office in this country." He proceeded after enlarging upon the above point:—"My relations are all men of business. They are all men who have to make their fortunes or obtain their susbsistence. I come of a family which boasts nothing of distinguished birth, or of inherited wealth, but who have a record—an unbroken record of nearly two centuries—of unstained commercial integrity and honour. It may be weakness, but I admit that an attack upon that affects me more than any other attack that could be made." Later he said:—"When I went into public life I gave up private business altogether. I withdrew my capital, such as it was. I had to invest it somewhere, but I have endeavoured in the whole course of my public life to be in the position in which Cæsar's wife should have been—to give no cause even of suspicion to the most malicious of my opponents. (Cheers) I defy any one to do more than I did to keep out of investments that were likely to bring me into relations with the Government or public works." In proof of this he informed the House that he sold out his shares in both Kynochs and the Small Arms Company at a loss. In conclusion he said—"If the object of those who entered into this conspiracy was to give pain, I must admit that they have succeeded. They have given pain to a great number of people, private individuals who are not public men, who have seen their private affairs, with comments of the most malicious character, dragged into the fierce light of public criticism for no crime except that they happen to be related to the Colonial Secretary. They have not injured me. They have not injured my cause. I have never received so many kindly letters and assurances of support and sympathy as I have done during the last few weeks. But they have introduced into our public life methods of controversy which are unworthy, and have made it more difficult for honourable, sensitive men to serve the State." Mr. Austen Chamberlain followed declaring that when he was at the Admiralty it was not his business to deal with contracts for such materials as Hoskins Company supplied and that he had not done anything of which he need feel the least ashamed. Mr. McKenna who spoke subsequently and who took a very active part in the Parliamentary inquiry into the contracts question last session stated that the letters of introduction carried by travellers in the employ of Kynochs contained the words:—"You will be interested to know that the chairman of the company, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, is brother of the present Colonial Secretary." After Mr. Balfour's speech the House seemed to have heard enough about the respective families of the two leading members of the Government, and listened very impatiently to Mr. John Burns who like Mr. Healy seems to have been on his legs all through this short sessions. The next phase of the question will be the hearing of the actions brought by Mr. Chamberlain's brother and business son against the proprietors of the "Star." It seems to be doubtful whether the trial or trials will take place in Birmingham or London. No doubt if there is an intention of putting the case down for the Birgmingham assizes the defendants will apply and doubtless secure a change of venue.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

It is, I am credibly informed, the plain unvarnished fact that the claimants for honours on the coming New Year's Day total up, peerages, baronetcies, knighthoods, etc., included, to the wholly unprecedented and prodigious number of 6,000—to prevent a mis take let me repeat in words six thousand! This is about six times the number ever before known. Of course the amount is swollen by the Colonies and with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office it will be a matter for surprise if the colonials do not come off best in the actual distribution of the honours which are expected to reach an exceptionally high figure, notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's instinctive objection to democratize them. India, it may be safely anticipated, will take quite a back place. Indeed this is the position, thanks to unpushful Governors, Governors-General, and Secretaries of State to which she is always relegated; and now with the democracies of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, to say nothing of the approaching South African Confederation, all coming to the front, India may expect to fall in such matters more and more into oblivion. Lord Curzon of Kedleston should see to it for his own credit. But after all on your side, you are just as bad. Bengal monopolises all the honours as well as the more substantial favours of Government while both Bombay and Madras are silently and ruthlessly ignored. The treatment which these Presidencies have had to put up with, particularly of recent years in connection with the distribution of the Star of India, and the Indian Empire, has been simply outrageous; but infinitely more mischievous is it that while Bengal is represented on the Secretary of State's Council by seven members, Indian Commerce by one and the Army by one, Madras and Bombay are represented by one each! This is an inequality that Lord Curzon should have remedied at once and both these presidencies ought to be represented by two members. Both the Military and the Commercial members of the Council are also what may be called Calcutta representatives, while of the four Secretaries of Departments who are ex-Indian officials three are Bengal men and one only who has served in Bombay and Madras, namely Sir William Lee-Warner. Returning to the subject of "honours" it is a remarkable illustration of the unfairness to which I have referred that while Colonials who have held certain positions conferring on them the style of "Honourable" are allowed to retain that mark of distinction, Indians and Anglo-Indians who have been entitled to the same in India are compelled to relinquish it on their return home. This is very unfair and it would be a great boon if Lord Curzon insisted that these officials should in future be entitled to bear the style of Honourable to the end of their lives. All the good things ought not to go to the Colonial office.

INDIA AND THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

What has been not inappropriately described as an additional though perhaps not a very momentous link between the several portions of the British Empire has been provided by an important body in London. The London General Council some years ago had their attention called, apparently for the first time, to the fact that many medicinal plants or other substances, said to be of value, but completely or comparatively unknown in England were in frequent use in India and in the Colonies. The immediate result was that the committee which superintends the issue of the British Pharmacopœia set on foot a wide-spread inquiry, in which they were cordially assisted by the Indian and Colonial Governments, and which ended in the collection of a mass of information on the subject from medical practitioners, learned societies and other institutions and individuals. As the outcome of this investigation an "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the British Pharmacopœia has been published, the new work giving full details regarding plants or substances which in the particular country yielding them may be employed as substitutes for others with which the general public is better acquainted. Thus, as we are reminded, there are in India several kinds of bland native vegetable oils, some of which may be used to replace olive oil in ointments; and there are native plants which may be used to replace others which would be rendered unduly costly by importation. Moreover, an official charactor is now first given to medicines which have been used from time immemorial by the natives, and which possess qualities that have stood the tests of scientific investigation. There can be no doubt, as the *Times* remarks, that the attention thus directed towards Indian and Colonial medicinal plants or substances will be useful not only to medicine itself, but also in leading to increased knowledge of the nature and uses of products not necessarily medicinal, which may previously have been overlooked.

LLA PODRIDA.

On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Hugh Butler to Miss Margaret Latham the officiating clergyman was the bridegroom's father, the Very Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, assisted by two brothers of the bride, the Rev. J. M. Latham who is the incumbent of a living in the gift of Christ Church College, Oxford, and the Rev. H. G. D. Latham who has since 1897 been Warden of the Inns of Court Mission in Central London—altogether a very interesting wedding.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Earl of Harrowby, senior partner in the well known banking house of Coutts, who only succeeded to the title in March last on the death of his brother who in the Eightys was a prominent politician on the Conservative side; Lord O'Hagan, another victim of the war; Sir Alfred Bevan who was one of the Sheriffs of London during the last civic year and received a Knighthood in connection with the City's services towards the military operations in South Africa; The Rev. Dr. A. W. Momerie, the brilliant divine whose latitudinarian views lost him some years ago a professorial chair at King's College, London and the Morning Preachership of the Foundling Hospital; Mr. R. G. Glenn, Recorder of Croydon and author of "A Manual of the Laws Affecting Medical Men"; Mr. Michael G. Mulhall widely known as the author of a well-known book of reference "The Dictionary of Statistics" and other works; Mr. William Edward Frere, one of her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy and son of the late Mr. W. E. Frere, who was a member of Council in Bombay during the second Governorship of Sir George Clerk and during a portion of Sir Bartle Frere's memorable administration; Mr. Tom Jennings, Senior, the celebrated Newmarket trainer.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

In the Commons on Tuesday, Dec. 11, Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state how long the office of Commander-in-Chief in India had been vacant, and when an appointment was to be made.

Lord G. Hamilton: Sir William Lockhart died on March 19 last; since then Sir Power Palmer has been acting as Commander-in-Chief. I hope to make a permanent appointment shortly, but I am at present unable to fix any date for it.

THE REVENUES OF INDIA.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Caine as to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure that a sum of 250,000l. should be transferred from the British to the Indian Treasury.

Lord G. Hamilton said: It has been arranged that the Indian revenues shall be relieved of payments amounting to 257,000l. a year, with effect from April 1 next. The correspondence on the subject will be laid before Parliament.

SUPERSESSION OF INDIAN STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

The Master of Elibank asked the Secretary of State for War: If his attention has been called to the grievances of Indian Staff Corps officers in respect of their supersession by officers of the British Service; and, if so, when a decision may be expected to be arrived at in the matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question of the length of service for promotion of Indian Staff Corps officers has been for some time past under consideration in India, but I have not yet received any definite proposals on the subject, and I have reason to believe that some months must elapse before any decision is arrived at.

THE CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

On Thursday, Dec. 13, Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the time when the conference on agricultural banks, promised by Sir Edward Law, will meet in Calcutta; whether independent Indian gentlemen will be invited to join the conference; and, whether the views in favour of an experimental bank set forth in the Government of India despatch of May 1884 will be taken into careful consideration.

Lord G. Hamilton said he could not state the time when the Committee which the Government of India had appointed to consider the question of agricultural banks would meet, but he knew that the Government were most desirous to bring the question to a practical issue, and he was satisfied that in the matter of selecting members and advisers of the Committee, and in the manner of furnishing the Committee with all available information, the Government would take all possible means to secure the end in view.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS ON THE AMUR.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlet asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any protest had been addressed by her Majesty's Government, or by other European Governments, to the Government of Russia regarding the massacre of many thousands of the Chinese non-combatant inhabitants of towns and villages along the river Amur.

Viscount Cranborne: No, Sir.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

The Conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Dharmsala.—Mr. Cane.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Dharmsala, who with his revenue officer interviewed the head men of Spiti and Bara Bangahal Districts, and urged them to loyally support and increase the revenue in every possible way, but particularly in the Excise Department; and, whether, seeing that this action on the part of a revenue officer is in distinct contradiction of the declared policy of the Government of India as formulated in their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 29, Feb. 4, 1890, the Government of India propose to take any action in the matter.

Cost of our wars in India.—Mr. Claude Lowther.—To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether he will agree to return showing the cost of each one of the different wars undertaken in India or on behalf of our Indian possessions from the year 1800 to the date of the abolition of the East India Company, and showing also the proportion of expenditure borne respectively by the United Kingdom and the East India Company in each case.

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THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CREDENTIALS REJECTED.

SHANGHAI, December 11 (Evening).—A report from a reliable Chinese source states that the Ministers at Peking have examined the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. The Ministers rejected those of Li Hung Chang as not bearing the Emperor's private seal. If this report is confirmed it is feared that serious delay will occur in the peace negotiations.—Central News.

LI HUNG CHANG'S SECRETARY ARRESTED.

Peking, December 9.—Li Hung Chang's Manchu secretary Yiko, was to-day arrested on Count Waldersee's orders. He is accused of communicating with the Boxers.

The Allies have appointed a committee to assume charge of the administration of the capital.

Fifty vessels, chiefly men-of-war, are ice-bound near Taku.—Central News.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKING.

New York, December 10.—The following telegram dated the 9th inst. has been received here from Peking:

All the Ministers except Sir E. Satow have received instructions from their Governments agreeing to the joint Note which was proposed at their last meeting. The Ministers will probably meet again on Tuesday, and if Sir E. Satow has by that time been instructed to sign communications will immediately be opened with the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Prince Ching says that the Emperor is ready to return to Peking as soon as he is assured that the negotiations will allow him to come with dignity and safety. The removal of Tung-Fuh-Siang from the command of the Chinese forces surrounding the Court is considered by the Envoys an important step as showing the desire of the Government to come to terms.

The Envoys are considering the question of the Legation buildings in the future. It is proposed that all shall be concentrated within a square mile to the west of the Tartar City, that each building shall be owned by the Government using it, the whole to be surrounded by a moat and drawbridges, and to have an international guard sufficient to afford protection against a repetition of the recent attack. The only other buildings which it is proposed to allow within the enclosure are the foreign clubs.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

Count von Waldersee is forming an International Commission, under a German president, for the purpose (says the Peking correspondent of the "Morning Post") of establishing harmonious regulations for the maintenance of order, the collection of taxes and customs duties, the institution of sanitary precautions, the arrest of persons accused of crime, the punishment of offenders, and the free distribution of rice in Peking with the co-operations of Chinese officials. Each contingent will appoint one member. Captain Selwyn has been appointed the British member. The chief Chinese representative is Ching Hin, president of the Board of Revenue, and, by Imperial appointment, Governor of Peking.

This action on the part of Count von Waldersee is intended to prevent friction and to prepare the way for the transfer of the administration of the city on the return of the Court.

Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, has received a notification of his Government's approval of the proposed terms of peace.

PROPOSED TURKISH PEACE MISSION.

Constantinople, December 11.—A proposal is being considered at Yildiz for sending an extraordinary mission of Ulemas to China to preach peace to the Chinese Mussulmans and to strengthen the relations between them and the Khalifate. The idea is said to have emanated from one of the Great Powers, which is reported to have suggested that the Sultan should exercise his influence as Khalif over the Chinese Mussulmans, numbering about 200,000,000 (!), with a view to bringing the disturbances in the Celestial Empire to an end. It is thought in diplomatic circles that the scheme will not lead to anything.—Reuter.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

It is announced from Shanghai that Director General Sheng states that General Tung-fuh-siang is proceeding to Kansu in obedience to the Imperial Edict.

A report from Han-kau states that the Court intends to move to Wu-chang. The viceroy desires to get the court to Wu-chang in order that he may destroy Li Hung Chang's influence over it.

At Berlin it is affirmed that the Chinese Court is preparing for its return to Peking. The Emperor and Empress, it is reported, will go thither by short stages, in order that they may be able to enter the capital as soon as the Peace negotiations are on the eve of a successful conclusion.

DOWAGER-EMPRESS'S ANXIETY.

It is reported from Peking by the correspondent of the "Times" that the Dowager-Empress is beginning to realise the serious danger which menaces the Court and the Empire unless she speedily adopts a more conciliatory attitude and attempts to appease the foreign Powers. A prominent Chinese official declares that the Court is prepared to make a scapegoat of Yu Hsien, whose head may fall any day. He states that the Chinese believe that the Empress will remain at Si-ngan-fu and that the Emperor will come back to Peking, his return being facilitated by the separation of Tung-fuh-siang from the Court.

The Japanese Minister in London has received a telegram from his Government confirming the statement that the Chinese General Tung-fuh-siang has been sent away from Si-ngan-fu in disgrace. His destination is Kansu.

THE PACIFICATION OF NORTHERN CHINA.

Peking, December 6.—The German expedition which has returned here from Kalgan reached that city without serious opposition. The French mission there was rescued, and all Boxer villages encountered on the way were burned. It is believed that peace has now been restored in North Chi-li.

The army of Chinese Regulars under General Ho has fled to Shansi.—Central News.

A REFORMER'S SUGGESTION FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Washington, December 8.—The following despatch has been received here from Peking dated the 6th inst:—

Mr. Conger and the other Ministers have received a letter signed by the reformer Kang Yu Wei, saying great calamities have befallen China through the Dowager-Empress and her advisers, Princes Tuan and Ching Yung Lu, Kang Yi, Muang Ru, Hriong, Chao Shu Chao, and Moyn Kuen. The writer says he is thankful that the foreigners held out in the Legations and that all Chinese who understand the law of nations regret Baron von Ketteler's murder. He desires to make the following suggestions, which would ensure the just punishment of the real culprits to the satisfaction of the different countries and a permanent settlement of the international relations of China.

1. The Empress and her advisers should not be allowed to negotiate for peace.

2. The Emperor, who is a friend to foreigners, should be rescued.

3. The reactionary officials should be arrested, and careful watch kept over the so-called friendly viceroys in the south.

Kang-Yu-Wei says that unless Tuan, Yung-lu, and others are severely dealt with they will continue to say that the foreigners are powerless. The foreigners should not rely on Viceroys who send men, money, and armaments to the Empress, and are her obedient servants. Should the Emperor be restored the Empire would rejoice. The Emperor's party consists of the most enlightened men, friendly to foreigners and desirous of incorporating Western civilisation and culture in their ancient country. Kang Yu-Wei points out that he was appointed for this task by a secret edict issued by the Emperor in 1898, when he made an appeal on behalf of the Emperor to the foreign Powers, which, if it had been listened to, would probably have prevented what has happened.

A further despatch, dated Peking December 7, says:—Li Hung Chang has informed General Chaffe that he and all the people of the provinces of Chi-li are pleased and gratified at the behaviour of the Americans towards the Chinese. All portions of the city under American authority praise and commend the behaviour of the Americans.—Reuter.

MORE MURDERS OF EUROPEANS.

Captains Wingate and Ryder, who accompanied the German expedition to Kalgan, have returned to Peking, having visited several places west of Kalgan to which the Germans did not go. They were accompanied on this journey by an escort of only twelve men, but encountered no opposition.

Information was obtained that besides Captain Watts-Jones, ten or twelve Scandinavian missionaries, an Englishman, and some hundred native Christians were massacred at Kwei-hua-cheng.

THE CHAFFEE-WALDERSEE INCIDENT.

A HARD SAYING ABOUT LOOTING.

Washington, Dec. 11.—General Chaffee's action in excluding looters from the district under American control at Peking, and in protesting against the removal of the astronomical instruments, has met with the unqualified approval of the authorities here. A high official has said that the substance of General Chaffee's note to Count von Waldersee is satisfactory to the President.—Reuter.

The difference between Count von Waldersee and General Chaffee has been amicably settled. It appears that Count Waldersee returned unanswered a letter that he received from the American General. In this letter General Chaffee made use of somewhat vigorous language in protesting against thieving and looting by the foreign troops. What is believed to have particularly hurt the feelings of Count von Waldersee was the pointed statement made by the general that the looting was not committed by the men who did the fighting and opened the way to Peking, but by late-comers who had borne none of the brunt of the conflict or hardship. However, General Chaffee has acknowledged that his letter was not couched in appropriate language. The good feeling existing between the two commanders prior to the Note has been restored, and the two have dined together.

GALLANTRY OF THE BRITISH MARINES LEGATION GUARD.

Further light is thrown on the defence of the Peking Legations during the trying siege last summer by a batch of despatches published in last night's "London Gazette." Speaking generally of the guard of British marines which was sent to Peking by Admiral Seymour in charge of Captain B. M. Stroute, Sir Claude Macdonald refers in terms of the highest praise to the behaviour of officers, non-commissioned officers and men:—

They were exposed night and day for two months to the most arduous, irksome, and responsible duties, which they fulfilled with a cheerful alacrity and with a courage and endurance which excited the admiration of everybody. Their bearing under fire was quite excellent, and could not have been surpassed by the best veteran soldiers. During the entire siege I did not observe the slightest signs of liquor in any of the men, neither was a case reported to me, and this though the facilities for obtaining drink were great. To sum up, the general good conduct, soldierly bearing, and steadiness under fire of the men of the detachment was worthy of the highest traditions of the British Army and of the corps to which they belong.

The British Minister mentions the "irreparable loss" caused by the death of Captain Strouts, "an excellent soldier and a gallant gentleman," and that he has recommended for the Victoria Cross Captain Halliday, who was dangerously wounded, as narrated in the Peking despatches already published.

AFRIKANDER WOMEN AND THE WAR.

ACTS OF GROSSEST TREACHERY.

REFERRING to the recent Women's Congress held at The Paarl, the Capetown correspondent of the "Standard" says:—

Certainly the Bond ladies have a way of disregarding facts altogether, and seem to look on treachery as a virtue when it is aimed against the troops of her Majesty. If the figures were now available, as, no doubt, some day they will be, it would be shown that many a gallant fellow has met his death through the treachery of Boer women, independently of the number who have actually been sniped by the women themselves. Cases have even been known in which they have appeared at the door of a Boer homestead, and have invited a passing patrol to enter and partake of tea or other refreshments, and, when the unsuspecting troopers have ridden up, the delighted shrieks of laughter of the women have rent the air as a volley from men concealed in the farmhouse has emptied half the saddles of the unfortunate patrol. The Boer women have far surpassed the men in acts of the grossest treachery, and, as has been said, they have not scrupled to handle the Mauser themselves. What other course than burning down the homesteads where such disgraceful deeds have been perpetrated has been open to the British Commanders? Furthermore these blazing homesteads have revealed the fact that in all parts of the country large stores of Mauser ammunition have been secreted. Frequent explosions testify to the nature of the goods stored within, and only the other day, after the misfortune which overtook the garrison of Jacobsdal, when the houses of the guilty inhabitants were fired, as they richly deserved to be, the din of the explosions of concealed ammunition was such that it was at one time thought that another Boer attack was being developed. The Boer women have themselves, and themselves only, to thank if they are now suffering some of the inconvenience which their own people were so ready to inflict on the luckless British refugees during the expulsion from the Rand.

BOND HYPOCRISY.

By every possible means the promotion of race-hatred is being carried on, even in the Cape Peninsula by those who, safe in their own homes, are doing their utmost to encourage the senseless resistance which is still being maintained. The spirit of toleration which has characterised the action of the Imperial authorities in regard to the matter has sorely tried the patience of the Loyalists of this country. The other day, for example, we had Dr. Hoffman, one of the prominent members of the Bond Party in the Cape house of Assembly, writing to "One Land" and comparing the manner in which the campaign is being conducted by the British to Turkish methods of warfare. This may be taken to be a fair specimen of the fuel which is being used to keep alive the flame. Dr. Hoffman is not a back-country farmer, and he cannot be ignorant of the utter falsity of his charge. The war is in great measure due to the evil counsels of men like Dr. Hoffman, who have urged on the Republics by every means in their power, and who still continue, in season and out of season, to do all they can to prolong the fighting and defer the settlement of the country. Nothing was heard of war's terrors from his party when the Boers were overrunning Natal, pillaging wherever they went, or when their commandoes flooded the border districts of the Colony and turned thousands of loyalists adrift, looting their homes and doing all the damage which it lay in their power to do. But ever since the turn of the tide the Bond Press has diligently dished up in every conceivable form the horrors of war, and maintains day after day its clamour of "Stop the war!"—of course, on the basis of unimpaired independence for the late Republics.

THE BOER LIBELS ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Emissaries of the Boer politicians have publicly stated that outrage and insult towards women and children is a common practice amongst our soldiery (says Mr. A. G. Hales, writing in the "Daily News,") and that I consider as foul a lie as ever was spawned in this century or any other. Whilst in South Africa, I was at various times connected with forces acting under the following Generals: Lord Methuen, General Gatacre, General French, General Clements, General Rundle, and General Brabant. I was also at various times in the immediate vicinity of the operations carried out under the orders of General Hector Macdonald, Bruce Hamilton, General Boyes, and General Campbell. I saw English, Irish, Scotch, Canadians, Australians, and Cape Colonials at work, and I can say from my soul that not only was no outrage offered to women during the time I was at the front, but that the women received an amount of courtesy that was almost dainty in its thoroughness. Concerning the children's part, the thought of such a charge makes me feel ill. Why, the roughest soldier I saw on the march always had a kind word for any child he came in contact with. Readers of the "Daily News" know well that I have no sympathy with a certain kind of British officer because he seemed to me to be a dandy and not to know his business, and because he was overbearing to anything in the shape of a Colonial; but the man who says that he or his fellows laid themselves out to injure or insult women I hold to be a liar, and the truth is not in him. I am a great admirer of the Boer fighting man but for those political wastrels who keep out of the fighting and be in the ears of Europe concerning our officers and men, I have nothing but loathing and contempt.

MAX MULLER MEMORIAL.

THE proposal to commemorate in a suitable manner the great services to learning and letters of Professor Max Muller, was initiated on November 30, by the publication in the "Times" of a letter signed by the Vice-Chancellor and thirteen Heads of Colleges and Professors in the University of Oxford. In this letter it was suggested that the contemplated memorial ought to be specially associated with the University of Oxford, in the service of which the late scholar had spent half a century; and that his memory would be most appropriately perpetuated by a fund employed in promoting the study of ancient India, to which the chief efforts of his long life had been devoted.

Assurances of support having been received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. Prince Christian, H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Siam, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, the German Ambassador, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Stanmore, Lord Reay, Lord Abingdon, Lord Valentia, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and others, including many eminent scholars, a committee has been formed in furtherrance of the scheme. The necessary steps are now being taken to raise a fund, which after providing for some personal memorial such as a bust, relief, or portrait, should be handed over to the University of Oxford, and held in trust for the promotion of learning and research in all matters relating to the history and archæology, the languages, literatures, and religions of ancient India.

As Professor Max Muller may be said to have spent his life in the service of India, it is hoped that Indians will respond to this appeal in large numbers, not only as a tribute of gratitude to a great benefactor of their country, but because Indians will, directly or indirectly, participate in the benefits of the Fund. Intending contributors should make their subscriptions payable to the Max Muller Memorial Fund at Bombay to Messrs. King, King & Co., or at Calcutta to Messrs. King Hamilton & Co. The Hon. Treasurer of the Fund is C. Grant Robertson, Esq., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and the Hon. Secretary, A. A. Macdonell, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STERN PURSUIT OF DE WET.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

SIR A. MILNER AND THE AFRIKANDERS.

THE most exciting war news of the mail has reference to the pursuit of De Wet. The attempt made by the "ubiquitous" Boer leader upon Cape Colony failed—thanks to the fact that all the drifts over the Orange River were defended by British troops—and he then turned back in a north-easterly direction. It was thought that his capture was imminent, but De Wet succeeded in re-crossing the Caledon River, and, according to Lord Kitchener's despatch, dated Tuesday, the Boer commandant was making for Reddersburg closely followed by General Knox's troops, who were keeping up a running fight with De Wet's force. Lord Kitchener's official despatches in regard to De Wet's movements are appended in chronological order:—

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs:—

Bloemfontein, December 6.—De Wet crossed Caledon on the 5th by Kareepont Drift, making for Odendal. Charles Knox is following with a portion of his force, sending the remainder by Bethulie Bridge. Odendal Drift is held by the Guards, and the river is now in flood.

CAPTURE OF A KRUPP GUN.

The following despatch to the Secretary of State for War from Lord Kitchener was received prior to the one printed above:—

Bloemfontein, December 7 (2.40 p.m.).—De Wet's force reported by patrols gone east and north-east from near Odendal Drift. Charles Knox following. He reports capture of a Krupp gun and a waggon of ammunition. Dewetsdorp prisoners except officers, released, but not yet come in. MacDonald gone to command at Aliwal North.

CAPE COLONY RAID FAILS.

The following despatch from Lord Kitchener was received at the War Office on Saturday:—

Bloemfontein, December 8, 9.30 a.m.—I have just received news from General Charles Knox in Rouxville that De Wet's forces having failed to force the Commassie Bridge, which he held, has trekked north-east, abandoning 500 horses and many Cape carts. His attempt on Cape Colony has, therefore, been a failure. He is being pressed on all sides.

RELEASED PRISONERS REACH BETHULIE.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Bloemfontein, December 9, 12.50 p.m.—The released prisoners, except officers, taken Dewetsdorp, have come in to Bethulie.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, December 12, 8.10 a.m.—General Knox reports from Helvetia, north of Smithfield, that he is engaged in a running fight with De Wet's force. The enemy is moving in the direction of Reddersburg, where there is a column ready to co-operate.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PURSUIT.

Aliwal North, December 5.—An Aliwal patrol came in close contact with De Wet's outposts close to this place last night. De Wet's main force is in laager. The patrol secured one prisoner. De Wet is hard pressed, and appears to be suffering from his continual trekking. The prisoner stated that a Krupp gun had been abandoned near the south bank of the Caledon River all the British prisoners who were taken at Dewetsdorp had been liberated except the officers. The commandant of Aliwal North has made, may possible arrangement in case of attack.—Reuter.

Aliwal, December 7.—On December 2 De Wet's whereabouts were first definitely known. On receiving at Bethulie the news of De Wet's proximity General Knox despatched Colonel Barker to join Colonel Herbert. The force engaged the enemy at Sterkspruit. The Boers lost five killed and fifteen wounded. Knox learned that during the night De Wet had doubled back and was heading for the Caledon. On the night of the 3rd Barker's and William's columns encamped at Carmel Farm. The night was a terrible one. Next day Williams dispersed a party of Boers unloading a waggon which had broken down. In the waggon were 35,000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of dynamite. When Knox arrived he perceived what appeared to be a waggon hidden near some trees. An examination proved it a nine-pounder Krupp gun. The river was flowing with great rapidity. The 1st Mounted Infantry crossed safely. Then began the task of dragging through thirty guns and ammunition. Colonel Williams acted as outrider to each team. Not a single man or animal was drowned. The march was resumed next morning. About eight o'clock the force came in sight of Odendal Drift, where the Union Jack was flying over the fort, held by the Coldstream Guards.—Reuter

BOERS ATTACK A CONVOY.

BRITISH LOSS 15 KILLED, 23 WOUNDED.

The War Office have issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:—

Bloemfontein, December 6, 11-40 a.m.—A determined attack by about 500 of Delarey's men was made on a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg, at Buffelspoort, on the 3rd inst. The escort, consisting of 25 men Victorian Mounted Rifles, two guns 75th Battery Royal Field Artillery, two companies West Yorkshire Regiment, and details Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, took up a position on some kopjes, and fought with great gallantry. The Boers got into the first half of the convoy and burnt the waggons; the second half of the convoy was not touched. Assistance was sent from Rustenburg and Commando Nek. General Broadwood's Brigade also arrived on the following morning, when the Boers dispersed. Our casualities killed 15 men wounded Lieutenant Baker, 75th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and 22 men. The Boers suffered considerable loss, some of their number being killed by case shot 50 yards from guns.

A FIGHT FOR A DAY AND A NIGHT.

With reference to the attack made by General Delarey, with from 500 to 800 Boers, on a convoy proceeding from Rietfontein to Rustenburg, the "Standard's" correspondent at Pretoria says:—The convoy, which was a large one, had reached Wolhuter's Kop, when the Boers suddenly appeared and cut off some of the waggons, the front portion getting clear. The escort of 250 men offered a determined resistance. Taking up a position on some kopjes, they fought all Sunday from daybreak till dark and right through the night. On Monday morning the Boers destroyed some of the supplies, and drove off all the oxen that had not been shot. On the approach of reinforcements later in the day, the enemy cleared off with the oxen over the Magaliesberg through Grobler's Pass. Our men made an heroic endeavour to save the convoy, but were forced by superior numbers to act on the defensive. They lost 11 men killed and 22 men wounded. The Boers suffered a considerable loss. One account says the enemy lost 100 killed and wounded.

Pretoria, December 7.—The convoy incident reflects great credit upon the detachments of the West Yorkshire and Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The men made a magnificent stand. The Boers, when they heard the approach of Broadwood's force, fled before the Queenslanders, who were in the van of the relieving force, arrived. The Boers' loss was considerable. The Argyll and Sutheriand Highlanders were in charge of the second half of the convoy, and were not heavily engaged. The New South Wales Ambulance left for home to-day.—Central News.

ATTACK ON AN OUTPOST—BRITISH LOSS 21.

The War Office publishes the following messages from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Bloemfontein, December 10.—A mounted infantry post near Barberton was attacked early on the 8th inst. by a strong force of the enemy, who took advantage of a dense mist. They were at first repulsed, but later succeeded in getting to close quarters. Our casualties: 3 killed, 5 wounded, 13 missing.

Pretoria, December 12.—Boers have been active about Barberton and on the eastern line near Alkmaar and Nelspruit stations. The 13 men mounted infantry reported missing near that place have been released. Boers raided Riverton Road station, western line, 1-30 a.m. yesterday, doing some damage. No casualties. They are being followed up.

BOER HAUL NEAR HEIDELBERG.

THREE REMOUNT TRAINS "HELD UP."

Standerton, December 10.—On Saturday the Boers succeeded in "holding up" three remount trains near Heidelberg. The stoker of the leading engine, who has arrived here, states that the Boers lifted the rails ahead of the trains and concealed themselves behind boulders alongside the railway. When some distance from the break in the track, the driver saw that it was impossible to proceed and applied the brake. As the train slowed down, the Boers poured a heavy fire upon the engine. The driver was wounded in three places, one of the wounds being serious, and one bullet struck the stoker in the foot, although the wound was not serious. The train came to a stop, and was taken possession of by the Boers. They hurriedly opened the horse boxes, and released over 130 horses before a British relief force appeared on the scene. The marauders had evidently attained their object, for they made no attempt to resist the recapture of the train by the troops, but made off with their booty. With some trouble the rails were repaired, and the trains were enabled to proceed. The engine-driver is now in hospital. The Boers in this district are getting more and more desperate. They are reduced almost to the last extremity through lack of supplies.—Central News.

LOYALISTS AND THE AFRIKANDER CONGRESS.

Capetown, December 9.—In response to the Mayor of Capetown's inquiry, telegrams have been received here from the principal centres in South Africa protesting against the attack on Sir Alfred Milner which was made at the Afrikander congress, and expressing unabated confidence in his policy.—Reuter.

Capetown, December 11.—General Bruce Hamilton returned to Taalbosch Camp from Johannesburg yesterday. Everything is quiet there.—Reuter.

THE POSITION AT RUSTENBURG.

MURDER OF TWO HIGHLANDERS.

Pretoria, December 3.—Rustenburg is impregnable against attack. The Boers made an attempt at harassing, but half an hour's shelling proved sufficient to stop the work.

A murder has been committed by Boers, the victims being two unarmed Highlanders. They were wood-cutting. Having surrendered their axes on demand of the Boers, they were murdered.—Reuter.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. T. W. HEALY.

A VERY largely attended Nationalist Convention called

SIR PETER LUMSDEN ON THE AMEER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

GENERAL SIR P. LUMSDEN'S letter to the "Times" is as follows :—

Sir,—The experiences of an Eastern Prince, as related by his own Mir Munshi, Sultan Mahomed Khan, Secretary of State of Afghanistan, in "The Life of Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan," just published by Mr. John Murray, will be interesting to many.

The editor himself says in his preface, "It is like a chapter of the Arabian Nights," and certainly if the rest of the talk has no better basis than that on which the account of the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission of 1884-85 is founded it must be received a romance rather than history.

The work entrusted to me as the British commissioner for the demarcation of the north-western boundary of Afghanistan was that of an aggressive, but entirely a pacific, character. I had to do all in my power to ascertain the true limits of Afghan territory, to which the agreement of 1872-73 applied, and in conjunction with a Russian Commissioner, and assisted by the Afghan authorities, to delimitate the same.

On my arrival at Kushk in Herat territory on November 10, 1884, I joined the Indian portion of the Commission under Colonel (now Sir West) Ridgeway, with his escort of some 200 of the 11th Bengal Cavalry and a like number of the 20th Punjab Infantry, with a limited amount of ammunition.

I found there the Ameer's representative, Kazi Syad-ud-din Khan. He was a trusty follower of the Ameer, and with him alone I had to deal, except on occasions when referred to by the Governor of Herat or by Gous-ud-din, the general commanding the troops, but no references by the latter were ever made without the Kazi's knowledge.

THE SAME UNACCOUNTABLE SUSPICION.

Of British intentions which induced the Ameer to insist upon the Indian portion of the mission traversing the deserts of Beloochistan and Seistan instead of proceeding by the direct route by Kandahar and Herat, evidently influenced him in the instructions given to his representative to prevent any British officer visiting Herat. That prohibition was in force during the five months that I was on the frontier, and, in fact, until after the return of the Ameer from his meeting with Lord Dufferin in India and the withdrawal of the Afghans from Panjdeh.

From first to last I was kept systematically in ignorance of the true state of Herat with regard to its fortifications, its armament, and the strength of its garrison. The account I received proved to be of the most exaggerated character, whilst the severest punishments were inflicted upon any one endeavouring to give me information on that or on any other subject except through the Kazi.

Although the Saryks of Panjdeh had, ever since their arrival there, been under the rule of Herat they were but a portion of the Yomtan tribe, who were subjects of Russia, and the Russians continued, though the Yomtans to endeavour to induce the Saryks to declare themselves vassals of Russia. They were unwilling to do so, but Afghan oppression was so heavy on them on our appearance in the country the Saryk chiefs besought us to accept them as British subjects. They declared they would sooner go over to Russia than remain under Afghan rule.

They were said to possess arms which were hidden away, and, owing to the comparatively weak Afghan force in their country, their attitude caused the Afghan authorities much anxiety.

After some association with British officers, which was encouraged by the Kazi, the Saryks agreed to remain tranquil, if a British officer was left with them to ensure good treatment.

SUCH WAS THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

on February 15, 1885, I had then to break up my winter quarters to relieve the Jamshidi population around Kala Murghab of the constant requisitions of our large camp, which had entirely absorbed their limited resources. I had, moreover, to seek for a convenient position to locate my headquarters, so as to comply with the instructions from home that my main escort should be halted far enough from the frontier to avoid exciting any alarm there.

I determined to return to Gulran, to be near the Meshed telegraph office and conveniently placed, should I have to meet General Zelenoi, who was then said to be on his way to Sarakhs. It brought me within three days' post of Meshed, and was about 100 miles from Panjdeh. I left Colonel Ridgeway with some other officers and an escort of 25 mounted men at Panjdeh, supported half way to Gulran by 50 more of the 11th Bengal Cavalry under a British officer.

Colonel Ridgeway's task proved to be a very difficult one. He had to ensure the fidelity of the Saryks amidst the excitement of the Russian advances and the inducements held out to them to cast in their lot with Russia, previous to the attack on Panjdeh of March 30.

Before that date Colonel Ridgeway had been relieved by Captain C. Yate.

The Ameer states :—

Up to this moment all officials of the mission and their soldiers had given every assurance that no part of my army that Russia dare not attack them so long as they did not move from the station.

It is well that the possible source of this statement is in my possession, as it explains the position and shows the difficulties which I and my officers had then to contend with.

On February 29, more than five weeks before the collision took place at Panjdeh, the following communication was made to General Gous-ud-din by Colonel Ridgeway :—

I have received your letter to-day. In this letter you say that in resolving on turning out the enemy you will act according to any advice which I may give regarding the welfare of the God-granted Government.

Now it is necessary that my position should be clearly explained.

I am not here to give you orders.

I have not been authorized by my own Government to do so.

I am here to assist you in your dealings with the Saryks, among whom Russian intrigue will be busy, and mediating with the Russians.

You have already decided to remain at Ak-Tapa, and as if the Russians attack it in time of peace they will act treacherously, you have perfect right to do so. If the enemy should come in overwhelming numbers, you will equally be justified in retiring to Maruchak or Bala Murghab, where Lumsden's troops are coming from Herat.

As war has not been declared between England and Russia, British officers cannot fight against the Russians without committing the same offence as Ali-Khanoff has committed, for which he will probably be punished by his Sovereign.

You may rely upon me to help you in all possible manner compatible with my duty.

Before any fighting takes place I hope to have another opportunity of mediating and persuading the Russians to retire.

Finally I have reported to Sir Peter Lumsden that you are in a very difficult position and no one could have done better than you have.

Up to the last I could not believe that Russia would attack Panjdeh, especially after the assurance conveyed to me in a Foreign Office telegram of March 17 :—

The Russian force will not advance from the position they now occupy provided the Afghans do not advance, or attack, or unless there should be some extraordinary reason, such as a disturbance at Panjdeh. Mr. de Giers declared that these orders should be repeated to Colonel Ali-Khanoff in consequence of my telegram of the 9th instant.

BRITISH OFFICERS WERE THEN AT PANJDEH

using their influence to prevent the occurrence of "any extraordinary reason," such as the rising of the Saryks to justify a Russian advance. The Ameer thus describes the Russian attack on March 30 :—

The following day, March 30, a full brigade of the Russian army attacked the small Afghan force lying there. The English officials on hearing this news, together with their army, fled towards Herat.

The Ameer's inquiries on the conduct of the British officers are totally unjustifiable, as the facts are that no officers, in each position, could possibly have behaved better than Captain C. Yate and those with him at Panjdeh.

After that good soldier General Gous-ud-din had done all a soldier could do with the force under his command those officers restrained the Saryks from falling on the retreating Afghans on their withdrawal from Panjdeh, and no one until some hours after the rear of the retiring column had passed on, en route to Maruchak, did they move with their own baggage, escorted by the Saryk chiefs to the confines of Saryk territory, in order to fall back on the support of the 9th Troop of the 11th Bengal Cavalry at Killa-Maut, on the Khushk river.

The Ameer takes great credit to himself for having foreseen the danger of this Russian advance towards Panjdeh and having sent a strong force to keep the Russians from entering it. The strength of this strong force, however, he further on allows amounted to 140 gunners, four brass and four mountain guns, with a small force of infantry. Such force was sufficient as an outpost, if it had been supported, as it should have been, by the force reported to be in Herat.

From the result, however, it became evident that General Gousaud-din's force was the only field force available over Herat, and the soundness of the ADVICE GIVEN TO HIM BY COLONEL RIDGEWAY was fully established.

Again the Ameer states :—

But the English who had promised to stand by the Afghans refused to lend them their rifles.

Such refusal could not possibly have been given except by myself. The infantry escort of 200 men were 160 miles from Panjdeh with me at Gulran, and I can positively assert that no such appeal was ever in any shape made to me, and that the statement in the Ameer's life was the first I ever heard about it. It is entirely a fable.

On April 4 (Captain Yate's party having rejoined me at Gulran on the 2nd) we marched to Chasma-i-Subz the first halting place on the road to Tir-i-pul. It was during this march after crossing the Au-Sufsid pass we were overtaken by a tempestuous blizzard of wind, sleet and rain which causing the waters of the stream in the pass to rise to a flood entirely wrecked our baggage and caused the loss of no less than 24 followers almost all of whom were either Persian muleteers or Afghan camel-drivers.

The author of the Ameer's life has endeavoured to couple up this disaster with the Panjdeh affair with which is had no concern whatever, and to emphasize our alleged shortcomings by a general array of inaccuracies.

It is satisfactory to think that the Afghanistan of to-day under the Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan as set forth in the Ameer's life is very different from the Afghanistan he took over from us, and that during his reign the country and its resources have so developed as to ensure peace and happiness to the Afghan race.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

HOME.

AGRICULTURE.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show was opened on the 10th at Islington.

Charitable Bequests to the amount of £27,000 have been left by the late Sir H. P. Barron, who has also bequeathed several pictures to the National Galleries in London and Dublin.

Court and Personal.—The Queen visited an Irish Exhibition in Windsor on the 12th.—Mr. Goschen and Sir M. White Ridley have received peerages.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation was opened on the 11th in London and York.—Lord Halifax denies that he is seceding to Rome.

Football.—On the 12th the annual Rugby match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities resulted after a close and exciting game, in favour of Oxford.

Ireland.—A Nationalist Convention in Dublin on the 13th resolved on the exclusion of Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., from the party.

Law.—The House of Lords has given judgment in favour of the appeal of the London County Council in respect of a claim made for income-tax by the Crown.—The Admiralty Court has awarded £8,000 to the steamship Empress for salvage services to the steamship Mount Lebanon in the South Atlantic in March and April last.—The Chancery Division has set aside an agreement made between the trustees of Lady Portsmouth's marriage settlement and Sir Joseph Pease and Messrs. Arthur, Alfred, and J. A. Pease for the purchase by the latter of the assets of Lady Portsmouth's father.—George Somerville, electrical engineer, has obtained a divorce decree on the ground of the adultery of his wife with Earl Russell.—A solicitor in Somersetshire has recovered from a firm of outside stockbrokers in London the value of certain bonds stolen from him, which were deposited with the defendants as cover for share speculations.

London School Board.—Lord Reay has been unanimously re-elected chairman, and Mr. L. Stanley vice-chairman, by 20 to 23 votes.

Marriages.—The Earl of Wemyss and Miss Blackburn; Captain Sir J. P. Milbanke, V. C., and Miss Crichton; the Hon. G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson and Miss Dunsombe.

Naval and Military.—Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on the 12th on "A Few Naval Ideas for the Coming Century."—The Secretary for war has appointed a committee, of which Lord Harris is chairman, to consider the future organization, training, and equipment of the Yeomanry Force.

Nelson Relics Stolen.—A number of valuable Nelson relics have been stolen from Greenwich Hospital. Several have been recovered at Leicester.

Parliament.—In the house of Lords on the 10th there was some conversation on the sending home of colonial soldiers in the "sick rage," and Lord Onslow explained Sir A. Milner's position in the future government of South Africa.—In the House of Commons on the 7th Mr. Chamberlain made an important speech in the debate on the Address. Amendments on the South African and Chinese questions were discussed and withdrawn; and on the 10th an amendment on the number of Lord Salisbury's relations in the Cabinet was rejected by 230 to 128. An amendment on the interest of Ministers in Government contracts was defeated, after a further speech from Mr. Chamberlain, by 269 to 127, after which the Address was agreed to. On the 11th Mr. Brodrick submitted the supplementary estimate for £16,000,000 for the military operations in South Africa and China, and the money was voted by 254 to 8 the Government being subsequently authorized to borrow £11,000,000. On the 12th the vote was discussed, on report, by Sir R. Reid, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Brodrick, and the Appropriation bill received its first reading.

The Turf.—Sloan has been warned by the Stewards of the Jockey Club not to apply for a licence to ride.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Kitchener says that on December 3, Delarey's men at Buffelsport attacked a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg. The Boers got into the first half of the convoy and burnt the wagons; the second half was not touched. We lost 15 killed and 23 wounded.—De Wet crossed the Caledon on the 5th by Kareepoort Drift, making for Odendaal, but, failing to carry the Commando Bridge, trekked to the north-east, abandoning 500 horses and many Cape carts belonging to Cape Colony who were therefore safe. De Wet is being followed by General C. Knox, who reports the capture of a Krupp gun and a wagonload of ammunition, and, according to the latest report, is engaged in a running fight with De Wet's force. The enemy is moving in the direction of Reddersburg, where there is a column ready to co-operate.—Lord Kitchener also reports a successful Boer attack on a mounted infantry post near Barberton.—The Dewetsdorp prisoners, except the officers, have been released.

Reuter, despatches state that General Broadwood's Brigade reached Oliphant's Nek on the 3rd, General Talbot Coke, in a reconnaissance at Drakensberg, collected 100 horses, 600 cattle, and 8,000 sheep.—Settle's column has arrived at Edenburg from Lindley after a fatiguing march in very bad weather. The column has combed the country of live stock and grain and brought in 30 prisoners.—A telegram from Pretoria reports the murder of two unarmed Highlanders by Boers.—The Cape Government is issuing a weekly memorandum containing official vouched reports to correct the false reports persistently circulated about the war.

The Afrikander Congress at Worcester on the 6th adopted resolutions demanding the termination of the war and the retention by the Republics of their independence, and condemning the attitude of Sir A. Milner. A deputation conveyed the resolutions to the Governor, who promised to send them on to the Home Government with an expression of his emphatic dissent.—Lord Roberts reached Cape Town on the 8th and was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd. Lord and Lady Roberts, with their daughters, sailed for England on the 11th.—Lord Roberts, before sailing, addressed to the Premier of Cape Colony a memorandum on the subject of farm-burning, explaining the reasons for which the policy was adopted and the limitations within which it is employed, and pointing out that it is in strict accordance with the usages of civilized warfare.

Mr. Kruger arrived at the Hague on the 5th, and had a great welcome. On the 8th Mr. Kruger was received by Queen Wilhelmina. Mr. Kruger had an interview on the 10th with the Dutch Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance.—The Dutch Minister at Lisbon and the Portuguese Minister at The Hague have been withdrawn, owing to the alleged illegal acts of Mr. Pott, late Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques.

In the German Reichstag on the 10th the Imperial Chancellor stated that no intervention in South Africa was possible to or was at any time contemplated by Germany beyond the exercise of pacific influence. On the 12th the Pan-German leader attacked the Government for refusing to receive Mr. Kruger. The Chancellor replied at length, and stated that if Germany had interfered in South African she would have had to rely on her own strength alone.—A war gratuity will be issued to all the troops employed in South Africa. The Field-Marshal will receive £2,500 and the privates £5 each.—The Transvaal Concessions Commission had a sitting on the 6th at Westminster.

The Princess of Wales went to Southampton on the 10th to visit the hospital ship bearing her name, which arrived from the Cape on the 8th with 170 invalids.—The Queen will to-morrow personally confer the Victoria Cross on several officers and men from South Africa.—Lord Roberts is expected in London on January 3, when the Prince of Wales will accompany him to St. Paul's Cathedral for a special thanksgiving service.

FOREIGN.

China.—The foreign Ministers have agreed to the American amendments to the conjoint Note.—A well known Chinese official describes the Dowager-Empress as beginning to realize the serious danger which menaces the Court and the Empire unless she speedily adopts a more conciliatory attitude.—The Taotai Pao Ho-lin, who was responsible for the Chu-chau massacre, has been arrested.—The Russians again announce that they will hand over the Shan-hai-kwan railway to Count von Waldersee.

Portugal.—The visit of a British squadron to Lisbon last week was made the occasion of a striking expression of friendship between the two nations.

African Exploration.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington-gardens on the 11th Major St. Hill Gibbons read a narrative of his expedition of 1899-1900 up the Zambesi, through Marotseland and then north-ward to the Nile.

The Hague Convention.—Lord Pauncefote, Sir E. Malet, Sir Edward Fry, and Professor Westlake have been appointed as the British members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Obituary.—The Earl of Harrowby; Mary, Countess of Derby; Lady Lyttelton; the Countess of Lanoull; the Hon. D. W. Carnegie; Viscountess de Stern; Baroness von Schroder; Mr. Henry Russell singer and song writer, the Rev. D. A. W. Momerie, the Rev. the Hon. G. B. Legge, General E. I. Watson, Surgeon-General G. V. Currie, C.B., L.E. Kay-Shuttleworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Trotter.

Sir Peter Lumsden writes to the "Times" saying that the account given of the Afghan Boundary Commission of 1884-85 in the recently published life of the Ameer "must be received as romance rather than history." "Times".

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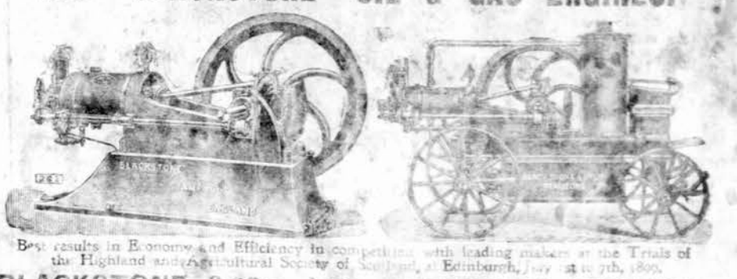

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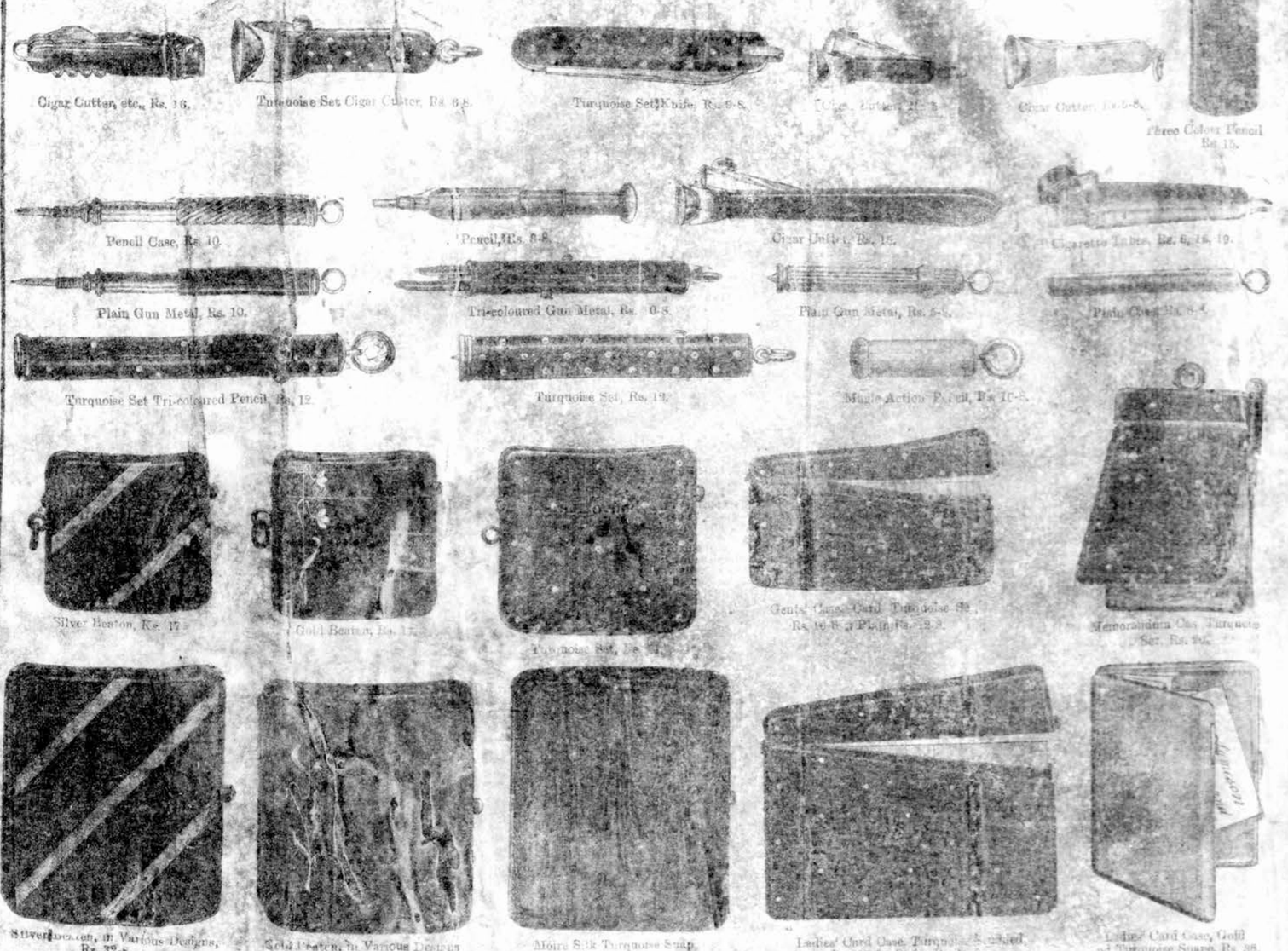
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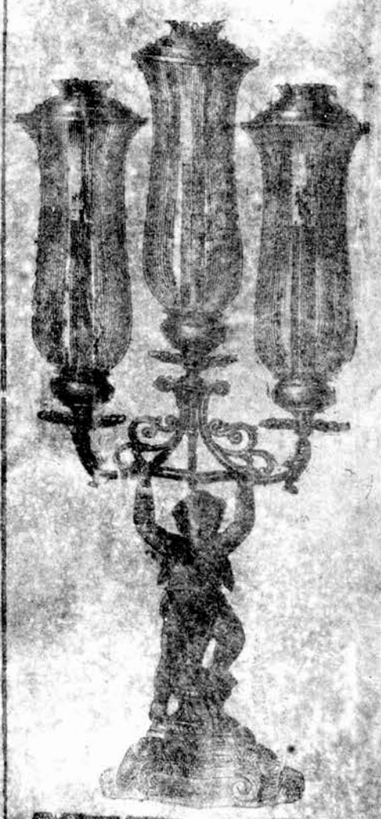

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